The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,383.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
,,	Cawar	,,	Negapatam
,,	Mangalore	,,	Tellicherry
,,	Cannanore	,,	Madras
,,	Calicut	,,	Coconada
,,	Beypore	,,	Vizagapatam
,,	Cochin	,,	Bimlipatam
		,,	Gopalpore
,,	Tuticorin	,,	False Point
			Arrive Calcutta

Leave Galle	Dec.
,, Negapatam	4
,, Madras	6
,, Coconada	7
,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Gopalpore	10
,, False Point	11
Arrive Calcutta	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th November, at noon.

Up.		Down.	
	Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Bussorah	3
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	5
,, Muscat	23	,, Lingah	7
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Lingah	26	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushire	28	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	30	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive Bussorah	Dec. 1	Arrives Bombay	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Mail Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

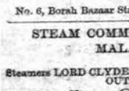
STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHŒNIX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bundar at 4 P.M.

Undjuwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeitapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORERUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 10th November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.

Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Butnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

Up Steamers.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 8th November, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for PENANG, CEYLON, and CHINA, on FRIDAY, the 12th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not given at the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARCHAND FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they have established a FIRST CLASS SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above, the steam-ships ASIE, Captain Lafkerens, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers, specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 16	£ 12
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10-0
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 50	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MALABAR, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to near delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Pearce at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Malabar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, at No 1 LOVE LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially will find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of material of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant; due notice of which will appear.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to connect with Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer at Alexandria and avoid delaying passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOGART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
1	Pair of Tweed Trousers.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay, BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company advertised to be held THIS DAY at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the business undermentioned, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Shareholders present to form a quorum, STANDS ADJOURNED until FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding the following Special Resolution, passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th day of October, instant, viz.:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, other contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, engagements and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

If it is resolved to rescind the above Resolution, then for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effects:—

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorised to transfer, sell, convey and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immoveable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, other contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th November, 1869.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three lenses, and each Object-glass of three lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment, and movable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE, SEVENTY RUPEES.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR,

(Similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

Three Transposing Sights,

"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced. Cash, Rs. 60.

Also an assortment of various Presentation BINOCULARS of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80 each.

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length when in, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power, diameter of Object-glass, 2½ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, and Screwed in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete ..... Rs. 400.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PATENT THERMOTERION,

For keeping food warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.

No lamp, fire, or light is to be applied to the Apparatus. No expense after first cost.

It is only necessary to fill it with boiling water once in 10 or 1 hours.

Price Rs. 10 each.—cash with order.

N. B.—Food ought not to be given to infants above a temperature of 85 to 90 deg.

Illustrations and full description of the Thermoterion sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is first necessary to make a remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them. The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and for cleansing to be as easily replaced.

Extract from the Times, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 15.

These Filters yield about Half-a-Gallon of Water per minute.

Illustrations showing the Filter as in operation sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT-LAMP.

The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches, containing—

The Solar Lamp,
Pedestal to form Table Lamp,
Ring and Chains to form Hanging Lamp,
Ground Glass Globe,
2 Glass Chimnies,
Oil Can, with screw Top,
Punkah Protector,
Lamp Scissors,
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon,
Leather to clean the Glasses,
Half a Gross of Wicks,
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 30.
" " " Plated " " 35.

Note.—Each Lamp is guaranteed to be complete as above described, and to be perfect, good working order. They are the cheapest and best Lamps of the kind ever manufactured, and can only be sold for Cash. Constituents will consequently please remit the amount with order, and Rs. 1 extra for wood packing case if required.

Illustrations sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COAL to the above Company at their premises, Colaba. The Tenders must state the quality of Coals offered, and be addressed under cover to the undersigned before the 17th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 23, Apollo Street, 10th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—All parties having CLAIMS on the Firm of Messrs P. & D. F. CAMA & Co., or on Messrs. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, DOSSABHAI FRAMJEE CAMA, RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, members of the above Firm, are requested to send in the particulars of their claims for examination to the office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
N. ARDASEER,
GOVINDJEE ZUCKMICHUND,
Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. & D. F. Cama & Co.

Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 10th November, 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Every description of MILLINERY on hand, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE as our AGENT in Bombay, and his Receipt will be a sufficient acknowledgment for all payments to our Agency Office, which will continue in the premises, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

The Power of Attorney to sign our firm granted by us in April, 1868, to our late Agent Mr. C. M. Carver, is by the above arrangement cancelled and withdrawn.

HOWARD BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

TENDERS will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 15th instant, for the PURCHASE and IMMEDIATE REMOVAL of a large quantity of RUBBISH STONE, the result of blasting and for conversion into Road Metal, lying in the vicinity of the sites of the New Barracks at Colaba. All information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

C. MANT, Lieut, R.E.,
Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—LOST or STOLEN from the Apollo Bunder, at about 11 A.M. on the 8th November, the property of a passenger by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, a small portmanteau, with short FORE-MANEAU with one strap round it—one handle only—bearing the initials R T.

Any one giving information of the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 9th November, 1869.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 14 PER CENT (One and three-eighth per cent) will be paid to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 15th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

6th November, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT to OCCUPY the plots of VACANT LAND situate in Trimbuck Purushan Street and at Mazagon, and the privilege of taking the Fruits of different trees standing on Government ground situate in different villages in the Mahim District, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1869, at 1 P.M.

Terms of Sale and other particulars may be learnt on application.

J. KING,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 10th October, 1869.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation):—NOTICE TO HOUSE-BUILDERS, FIREWOOD DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—The undermentioned PLANT and STORES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Company's ground at Chowpatty, on THURSDAY, the 11th November next, at 3 P.M.:—

15 or more lots of Teak Log-ends, a small quantity of Jungle Wood, 130 Contractor's Waggons, 1 Steam Travelling Crane, and several large Blocks of Stone.

Terms and conditions will be stated previous to commencement of the Sale.

JAMES RANKEN,
Official Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th October, 1869.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Petition of PRANJEEWANDASS HURJEEWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, under the style of PRANJEEWANDASS HURJEEWANDASS, and in partnership with Hurjeewandass Pranjeewandass, Gopalrao Balwant, Dowlutchund Hokumchund, Nalchund Moomchund and Dewchund Hemchund, under the name, style and firm of PRANJEEWANDASS HURGOWANDASS and COMPANY; and in partnership with Hurjeewandass Pranjeewandass, deceased, Dowlutchund Hokumchund and Gopalrao Balwant, under the name, style and firm of HURGOWANDASS PRANJEEWANDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-2-1 per cent. will be paid to Creditors (the estate of Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass, individually) whose claims have been admitted on and after FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, on application at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Apollo Street.

J. C. CURNIE,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Trustees.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1869, at 3 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this Association will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Association's & Co.'s Auction-Rooms, No. 8, in Hummum Street, either separately or together, in such parcels as the Liquidators shall, prior to the commencement of the Sale, determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—

Claim on the Estate of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, who lately traded at Bombay under the name, style, and firm of B. F. Cama Sons & Co.

Do.	on	do.	of Bomanjee Framjee Cama & Co. of
London.			
Do.	on	do.	of Messrs. James Barber & Co. of
London.			
Do.	on	do.	under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Limjee
Manockjee of Bombay.			
Do.	on	do.	of Purbhoobhoy Hurgovundass, who lately
traded at Bombay in partnership with Nagurbhoy Hurgovundass as Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy, an Insolvent.			
Do.	on	do.	of Hormusjee Nowrojee, an Insolvent.
Do.	on	do.	of Luckmidass Sewjee, who lately traded
at Bombay as Visram Kessowjee, an Insolvent.			
Do.	on	do.	of Framjee Bomanjee, Broker, an In-
solvent.			
Do.	on	do.	of Cursetjee Pallonjee Nicholson, an In-
solvent.			
Do.	on	do.	of A. B. Collett, an Insolvent.
Do.	on	do.	of Rustomjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, an
Insolvent.			
Do.	on	do.	of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur, an In-
solvent.			
Do.	on	do.	of Limjee Dinshaw Davur, an Insolvent.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale, including full particulars of the several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of Debts received and expected to be received, may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. of every day except Sunday until the day of Sale.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1869.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager for the Liquidators.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.
Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

MAZAGON IRON WORKS.

DREWETT and PIROZSHAW,

Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Oil Presses, Roofs, Girders &c., &c., &c.

Messrs. Drewett and Pirozshaw offer FOR SALE—
1 10-Horse Power Horizontal Engine.
1 6-Horse Power Vertical Engine.
1 15-Ton Crab Winch.
1 Set of Tap and Dies from ¼ to 2 inches, with Hob. Taps, complete.

W. B. DAVIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
106, Leadenhall Street,
London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MEDICINES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS:—The Agra Bank, and Branches.

N. B.—Sole Agents for
CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Mooteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

BEG to announce arrival of New Stock for Season 1869—70, ex MABEL, s. s. MAGDALA and OTHERS.

Purchasers will find a large and choice stock in all Departments for selection.

A detailed list for the guide of Mofussil Residents will shortly appear.

Further shipments daily expected.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Gossamer Mixed Merino	18	,, 188
BADHAM'S	Do. do. do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Isle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	22	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	29	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Indian Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Pair Cord Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Linen Drill Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	,, 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts such	7	,, 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotten Row	3	0
SCARFS	The Bond Street	3	0
and	The Latest Novelty	3	0
TIES.	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Burlington Arcade	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribs, Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	,, 30
BADHAM'S	Leather Bags	5	,, 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	,, 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	,, 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	,, 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington Jerome Lambab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Dark latest shape Tall Drab and Black	10 0 7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Fall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgrain ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colabas, Mazagons, Back Bays and Frees continue at Rs. 1,830, 1,430, 620, and 215, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Ag'ra Bank	115
12,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
50,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,770
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elphi'st'ne Land	1,015
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	645
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,370
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	350	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	100	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	1,000	750	80	Alexandra Pgers Co.	525
	12,500	10,000	800	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	225	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
500	500	all	33⅓	Do. New	505
800	1,500	all	80	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	5,000	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	2,900
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,125
200	6,000	all	240	Hydraulic Press Co.	8,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
200	2,000	175	200	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,625

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...£	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New 2½ shares	108
... *	£	43.10.3	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	760
300	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	255
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	710
9,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	8 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33
600	2,000	300	...	Wadiaches' Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Trescher & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'iMtion.		
500	50 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½ ...	Do. China	5½
200	33 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	... ...	East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	69 May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,000	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	605
2,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co....	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	106§
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight.	99½
Chin	60 Do. do	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	250
Mexican Dollars	,,	230
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loan	109 al
10 years' do. do.	107½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Stretton, Public Works Department, on duty, from England.
Muir, Ensign, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, on duty, from Portsmouth.
Hunter, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Dinapore.
Croix, Captain, 2nd Queen's on duty, from England.
Collins, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from England.
Morison, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from England.
Lucas, Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on leave, from Poona.
Fraser, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Vingorla.
Kingston, Surgeon, Acting Assay Master, on leave, from Sydney.
Watling, Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Forrestell, Conductor, Ordnance Department, on duty, from England.
Tarwell, Lieutenant, 31st Bengal N. I., on leave, from Peshawur.
Mackenzie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Punjab.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Jones, Captain, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Jubulpore, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Eyre, Ensign, 30th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.
Cooper, Ensign, 105th Regiment, to join, to Meerut.
Muir, Ensign, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Loader, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Kamptee.
Macwhirter, Cornet, 19th Hussars, to join, to Benares.
Aitken, Vetry Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Lucas, Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on leave, to Poona.
Walcott, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Deolalee.
Miles, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Khundwah.
Bell, Ensign, 56th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Shaw, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Hingolee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Poona, 9th November, 1869.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard :—
Private T. Hickie, 1st Battalion 8th Foot.
Private G. Leitz, 56th Foot.
Lieutenant E. Lloyd, 108th Foot.
Lieutenant T. A. F. Leader, 108th Foot.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Cur bds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 5d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
	Steamer Outfits	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
China ,,	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Jalawar	Befaye	London, 8th July.
	City of Amoy	Murdoch	Glasgow, 23rd July.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	The Foundling	Vazian	Liverpool.

The Ship Empress of India, Nunnerley, bound to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Clutha, for London.
Ship William Mitchell, for London via Tuticorin.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to forward their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period at entirely be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Nov. 13	Saturday	Dec. 11
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 25
,,	Dec. 4		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Nov. 12	Friday	Dec. 10
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 24

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ..... Nov. 26 | Friday ..... Dec. 24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

DEATH.

SCOTT—October 31st, at Madras, Gertrude Norris, infant daughter of Captain A. de C. Scott, Royal Engineers.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MacGEORGE—November 1st, at Kamptee, the wife of G. W. MacGeorge, Esq., Assistant Engineer, of a son.
SHERLOCK—November 5th, at Etawah, the wife of T. T. Sherlock, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAINES—HOWARD—October 28th, at Futtehghur, by the Rev A. Mitchell, J. E. Baines, Lieutenant 105th L. I., to Mary Ann MacGeorge, daughter of Colonel E. W. Eardley Howard.
BAINBRIDGE—COLLINS—November 4th, at Simla, by the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., Major Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, 3 rd Sikh Infantry, to Annie, eldest daughter of J. G. Collins, Esq., M.D., Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Service.

DEATH.

TYNDALL—October 30th, in Camp, near Kohat, of cholera, Graham Henry, eldest child of Captain H. Tyndall, Commandant 2nd Regiment P. I., aged 1 year and 11 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

WE have to announce, with regret, that the orders have been received from England to diminish the strength of the Native Army of Bombay by five regiments—three from the "regular force," if the phrase is applicable, and two from the frontier force. The regiments selected are the 26th, 27th, and 28th Native Infantry, the battalion known as Jacob's Rifles, and the 3rd Sind Horse. When reduction is the order of the day and Madras loses ten regiments, Bombay cannot hope to escape; but the wisdom of diminishing the frontier forces by the infantry corps and one of the cavalry regiments, is surely questionable. We suppose this is a development of the spirit which destroyed the Native and local European armies, in order to gratify the pride of the Horse Guards, and the passion for centralization. Sweeping measures are in contemplation. It is a pity that they are not made public. Drop by drop the news will leak out, and we shall probably find, in the end, that Indian interests have been sacrificed and the Horse Guards preserve kept intact.

THE British Government seems favourably disposed towards Comtist vagaries, and to have adopted a policy which must entail the loss of our Colonies. The symptoms have long been visible to close observers; but now we have an actual illustration of the new policy in the peremptory order addressed to Sir Trevor Chute requiring the immediate withdrawal of the last imperial soldier from New Zealand. The 18th Foot is to embark as soon as the order arrives in Australia, and when that battalion sails the Colonists in the Northern Island will be at the mercy of the Hau-haus and the Maori King. We may accept the sign as the indication of a settled resolve to break up the Empire, bit by bit. There is no more reason why the Cape or Australia or Canada should be garrisoned by few or many troops, than there is why New Zealand should be so garrisoned. If the new line of conduct is applicable to one it is applicable to all. The mere fact that there are hostile tribes in New Zealand and none in Australia or the Dominion cannot be a sound reason for keeping battalions in the two last, and withdrawing them wholly from the first. Indeed, the absence of internal opposition in Australia and the Dominion is a better argument for abandoning those countries to their own resources than for the desertion of New Zealand. And if the fact that there is somebody to fight, is good for striking the imperial flag in New Zealand, why is it not struck at the Cape? Why not struck in Mauritius, to be succeeded by the tricolor? If the chance of foreign occupation keeps troops in the Mauritius, surely the same chance, although in a lesser degree, should keep troops in New Zealand. The British Government, looking at the local question only, refuses to consider the imperial question, and, as we have said, regardless of the integrity of the Empire, the new school has struck the British flag in New Zealand, and the Secession of that fine Colony is now but a question of time. For the Colonists, deserted not only by imperial force, but even by the merest show and symbol of it, will not long see why they should receive and pay a Governor from England. There is no reason why they should. He is a personage who has become *de trop*. He has no proper *raison d'être*—he is an anachronism, relic of a time when England cared for and protected her outlying dependencies, and was proud of her Empire on which the sun never ceased to shine. Nobody could fairly blame the New Zealanders and the Australians if they forthwith declared their independence, and sent their Governors home to tell the Parliament and people of England how a policy, false to the integrity of the Empire, had lopped off from it the fertile islands and mighty continent of the Southern seas.

The causes that have led to the proximate dismemberment of the Empire are manifold. We do not deny that the question is complex and the problem difficult, but we do deny that the treatment of the first and the attempted solution of the second are statesmanlike. What is the main plea? That by accepting responsible government for themselves and absolute sovereignty in native affairs, the Colonists relinquished all claim for aid or guidance from the mother country. The same argument would apply as fairly to the Cape and to the Dominion; but setting that illustration aside, let us ask, why, when responsible Government was granted to the Colonists, they were not at once freed from imperial tutelage? If the mere concession of self-rule carries with it such extreme penalties now, surely it must have done so when the absurd Pakington Constitution was sanctioned. Up to a recent period the whole policy of the Imperial Government has been to discourage and prevent direct political relations between the Maories and the Colonists. A native could not sell an inch of land without the intervention of imperial agents, and through the Governor and the Bishop the Maories were petted and pampered, fed and clothed and bribed. The teaching of the imperial policy, and the preaching of the clergy, led them to form ideas of independence, and fostered opposition and hostility to British power. The motives of Ministers, Governors, missionaries, priests were excellent, but the means were altogether mistaken. Either the Constitution should not have been granted until the Maori question was entirely settled, or, as soon as it was granted, the Colonists should have been allowed to manage for themselves as they best could, or the Constitution should have applied only to the Middle Island, where there are no Maories, and the Northern Island should have remained a Crown Colony. By the course pursued the Northern Island is placed at the mercy of the Maories; Lord Granville has joined the Native King party; and the beginning of imperial dismemberment has been initiated. The worst feature in the business is the unhandsome way in which the Colonial Minister turns upon the Colonists and imputes to them all the blame for the present terrible condition of the North Island. Although every item in the policy adopted towards the Waikatos and other tribes has been sanctioned by the Home Government, yet Lord Granville turns about, repudiates it all, and actually recommends the Colonists to purchase peace by retracing the steps sanctioned by imperial authority, by acknowledging the Maori King, and restoring the land confiscated with imperial assent, after the conquests by imperial troops. Lord Granville treats the Colony, in his despatch of October 7, exactly as if it were an Independent State, soliciting aid from another Independent State; and probably the Colonists will practically apply his logic by setting up entirely for themselves.

The rights and the wrongs of the past decade, however, are of small moment compared with the serious step of deserting the Colony altogether, and virtually cutting it off from the possessions of the British Crown. For that step the present Government is wholly responsible, and if any harm happens to New Zealand, the British people, unless greatly changed, will exact full penalties for the offence of dismembering the Empire, and wilfully exposing British folk to ruin. The Colony may struggle through its difficulties, but in that case two things may be easily foreseen: the colony will become independent, and the the Maori race, at no distant period, a race which might have been preserved and civilized, but for the blunders of the Home Government, will have ceased to exist. If they die, or are killed out, in a comparatively short time, the burden of their extinction will lie upon the British Colonial Office. At present we can do no more than record the first step in modern history towards the breaking up of our Colonial Empire—the striking of the imperial flag in the rich and promising colony of New Zealand.

MAJOR E. G. CAMPBELL, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

IT is possible, says the "Pioneer," that the notification regarding the reductions in the Police Force, announced as to take effect from the 31st March next, may receive some modification.

THE Emperor of Austria has conferred on General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, G. C. L., "the great gold medal of the Empire *pro literes et artibus*, as a mark of His Majesty's high approbation of his distinguished merits as a military historian and for the amount of information contained in his works, forming by their completeness a most important addition to general military literature."

THE Viceroy and Lady Mayo arrived duly at Allahabad on Saturday, and became the guests of Sir William and Lady Muir. His Excellency was expected to inspect the new barracks on Monday, "when he will probably," says the "Pioneer," "meditate on the quantity of money the excellent Miss Nightingale has cost India." According to present arrangements the Viceroy was to leave Allahabad on Monday night by special train, and to proceed direct to Calcutta, where the first meeting of Council was to be held on the 12th. It was possible, however, that the Countess of Mayo might stop at Patna and honour the "Indian Goodwood" with her presence.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

ON Tuesday the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE S. S. KRISHNA.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following letter addressed to Captain Craddock by the passengers who last came by the Krishna :—

S. S. Krishna, off Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

To Captain CRADDOCK.

DEAR SIR,—We, the first cabin passengers on board the steam-ship Krishna under your command, beg to thank you and the other officers most sincerely for the uniform courtesy and attention we have received at your hands during our passage from Suez to Bombay. We wish to assure you of our just appreciation of the skill which has enabled us to make so rapid and pleasant a voyage, and with our best wishes for your future prosperity—Believe us, dear sir, yours very truly,

(Sd.) JOHN CANDLISH.
FRED. BEAUMONT.
FANNIE SWAN.
ISABELLA TOMKYNS.
HUGH SWAN.
W. P. JOHNSTONE.
HERBERT GALE.
G. J. MADGE.
WALTER H. JAMES.
ROBERT A. ALLEYNE.
A. M. TAYLOR.
TOM HAMILTON.
ENG. KELLY.

ACTING ALLOWANCES.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 30TH OCTOBER 1869.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has under consideration a revision of the present rules regarding acting allowances of officers in civil employ. As the revised rules will have to be considered in each department of the Government of India, a little delay will necessarily take place in their promulgation. Meanwhile, His Excellency in Council has determined that wherever under present rules acting allowances are calculated at the rate of 30 per cent. on Rs. 2,000 of the salary of the office and 20 per cent. on the remainder, or, as in the case of the majority of uncovenanted officers, at 20 per cent. on Rs. 2,000 and 10 per cent. on the remainder, a uniform rate of 20 per cent. shall be substituted in the case of all acting appointments made on or after the 1st November 1869. In other respects the rules for acting allowances will remain unaltered until further orders.

TOONGAR.

ABOUT the commencement of this year an article was published in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* describing Toongar Hill, the new sanitarium. The hill had only been brought to notice a short time before by Mr. Hope, Collector of Surat, but in a remarkably short time nearly all the sites on the plateau had been engaged. His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the hill in the spring, and during the past season there have been a considerable number of visitors. Mr. Hope, who was entrusted with the laying out of the hill, has spent nearly every spare day he has had in visiting Toongar and in laying out roads, &c., and there are now good roads all over the table-land at the top of the hill. From Bassein railway station to the foot of the ascent is about four or five miles, and to the summit some four miles more. For a mile and three quarters from Bassein station there is a macadamised road, though it is none of the best, and after that there is a mere track. The road up the hill, having only been used by lumberers to bring down timber from the jungle, was in a wretched condition, and in many places simply followed the beds worn out by monsoon streams; but Mr. Hope has now laid out and nearly completed the making of a new road for a great part of the way up. The new path avoids the steeper gradients of the old road, and will render the ascent an easy matter. The road passes through a very thick jungle, and from many parts, especially the lower, the views are very fine. The views from the summit have already been described in these columns, and we would simply repeat that from the western side of the hill there is a cheerful view of the sea coast extending from the island of Salsette to several miles above Bassein. Mr. Hope has already built two bungalows on the hill; Mr. Ansell, of Bassein, is at present having one erected, and now that a good road has been made, building will probably go on briskly, and when next hot season arrives we may expect to see the hill to some extent populated.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 27TH OCT.

Latest advices from Paris state that no demonstration whatever occurred there yesterday.

It is rumoured that there is a widespread conspiracy in Albana and Herzgovina in connection with the Dalmatian insurrection.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has arrived at Constantinople.

A "PUBLIC SCANDAL."

IT is believed that the compensation to high officers of the Supreme Government for the renunciation of all the delights of the hot weather in the plains will never be drawn again. Lord Lawrence more than a year ago pronounced them "a public scandal," and Lord Mayo is said to partake his opinion. At the same time it should be remembered that this allowance to the officers of the Supreme Government, when in attendance on the Governor-General away from the presidency, dates from the reign of the most self-denying and economical of all our Governors-General, Lord William Bentinck.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 8.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE RETRENCHMENTS.

ACCORDING to the *Mofussilite*, "the publication by the Government of Bombay, of a resolution unauthorisedly setting aside the immediate reductions ordered in ordinary public works expenditure in that presidency, by the Government of India, and substituting a less curtailed scale of the minor Government's own, has, we hear, excited something like indignation at imperial head quarters. The minor Government will have to reduce its expenditure precisely as ordered! No excuse, nothing but implicit obedience will, we hear, satisfy the Government of India. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, himself a good Governor, is held to have had very indiscreet advisers in this matter."

THE 58TH REGIMENT.

(*Pioneer*, Nov. 8.)

WE had hoped that the 58th, on its return to comfortable quarters, would have shaken off the bad effects of exposure to heat, wet and malaria which the regiment has had so much of from time to time since March last in cholera camps. We regret, however, that our anticipations have not been verified in this respect. The corps has now been in the new barracks at this station for about six weeks, and although the weather has been exceptionally fine, and every reasonable sanitary precaution has been adopted, the health of the men does not, we understand, improve. The hospitals are crowded with fevers and bowel and liver complaints, all of a bad type. There are about a hundred men in hospital, and half as many more unfit for duty of any kind. This, out of a strength of little more than 500 to which the battalion is now reduced, chiefly by mortality and invaliding, is sufficiently discouraging, when one reflects on all the anxiety and expense incurred in trying to preserve the health of British soldiers in this country. We sincerely trust that the endeavours of the authorities in this direction have been attended with more satisfactory results at other stations, than they would appear to have obtained this year at Allahabad.

BOMBAY.

THE Pehlwan, Boyd, master, from Singapore to Bombay, has put back leaky.

THE Mahabuleshwur, from Carwar to Liverpool, passed Ascension on 8th September, all well.

TONGA DAWKS.—The tonga dawks between Khamgaum and Sheogaum and Khamgaum and Nandoora have been closed.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—We notice from the *Chundradaya*, that in consequence of the recent heavy rain at Ahmedabad, the crops have suffered much.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Zanzibar and Mozambique, per schooner Estrella de Damao, on the 12th November, at 4 P.M.

THE Ship City of Amoy, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen.

THE Ship Jalawar, from London, which arrived in harbour yesterday, spoke ship Montrose, from Mauritius to Bombay, in lat. 5-10 N., long. 63-59 E., 20 days out. She has brought the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Davies.

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN have again ample intercommunication. The P. and O. have started a bi-monthly, and the P. M. S. S. Co. a tri-monthly line. "It never rains but it pours."—*Pioneer*.

THE JAM OF NAWANUGGUR.—The principal Karbaree of the Jam of Nawanuggur, says a native contemporary, intends to publish in future a budget, showing the income and expenditure of the State.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night in a range of cadjan huts at Naigaum. Five of the huts were totally destroyed, but by the exertions of the police the fire was put out in a short time.

MR. F. S. CHAPMAN, Chief Secretary to Government, proceeded last week to Calcutta, to take up his seat as an additional member of the Council of H. E. the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

SHIPPING AT ST. HELENA.—The following ships, homeward bound from Bombay, have passed St. Helena :—Bayard, 27th August; Pembroke Castle, Erato, Botanist, Vicksburg, Pride of the Ocean, British Peer, and Milwall.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—On Tuesday night a Hindoo woman, aged about thirty years, named Mirandee, was bitten by a snake at Mahaluxmee, in consequence of which she died in about an hour afterwards.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph reported to Government yesterday that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Somavah; and that the Persian line was right to Tauris.

MAZAGON COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was advertised to be held yesterday, but after waiting for an hour and a quarter, a quorum of shareholders had not assembled, and the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow (Friday.)

THE Rev. Charles Gilder, Secretary of the Indo-British Institution, acknowledges the receipt, from the Trustees of the Rev. Charles Green's Memorial Fund, of Rs. 388-2-0, being the sum due on account of Blanche Fenwick, "Green's Scholar," from October 24, 1867, to October 31, 1869.

WE have received the statement of the civil receipts and disbursements of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) made up to the 30th September. This punctuality is, so far as we know, unique in Indian financial history, and is extremely creditable to the Bombay Accountant General and his department.—*Pioneer*.

THE CASE OF MR. BARRON.—A Jacobabad correspondent of a contemporary lately announced that Mr. Barron, the suspended head clerk of the Political Superintendent of the Frontier's office, had engaged Mr. Gouldsbury of Lahore. We have ascertained that this is not the fact, but that Drs. Barton and Dallas have been retained by him to defend his case in the High Court of Bombay.—*Sindian*, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURE OF THE 39TH FOOT.—The 39th Regiment, which arrived here by the Jumna on Tuesday, disembarked and departed yesterday morning for the Bengal Presidency, in which they are to serve. They left by three special trains for Deolalee; and will proceed thence on the 16th and 19th, and halting at Akola for one day will reach Nagpore on the 18th and 21st. The details of the 37th, 2-25th, and 2-60th Foot also left at the same time.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The seventh monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms over the Dockyard Gate on Tuesday last :—Mr. John Firth, the vice-president in the chair. Members elected :—Messrs. Thos. Anderson, G. A. Bunting, J. H. Greaves, Isaac Holt, William Langdon, Edwin Morris, Donald Nicolson, Dagot Read, Richard John Saunders, and John Stewart; and Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. Morse, R. A.

ARMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmednugur collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October, that the fall of rain had proved beneficial. The sowing of jowaree had been finished, and that of wheat and gram was still in progress. In Jumkhier and Kopurgaum talookas the fall of rain was excessive. In Kopurgaum wheat, gram and bajree were stated to have been injured in places by the rain. The state of public health was good. Slight cholera reported in the Jamkhier talooka.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 615. Of these 400 were Hindoos, of whom 317 were males; 36 Mussulmans, 19 being males; 158 Parsees, 66 being males; 8 Christians, 3 being males; and 13 of other castes, of whom 7 were males. With regard to ages there were 94 under ten years of age, 116 under twenty, 302 between twenty and forty, 83 between forty and sixty, and 20 upwards of sixty. Out of the 615 patients treated 256 were cured, 295 absented, 2 died and 62 are remaining under treatment.

THE MAZAGON READINGS.—There was again a good attendance at the readings at the "Wilderness," on Tuesday evening, and the music and other performances were as nice and interesting as ever. One or two Parsee gentlemen were present; several other Parsees graced a back seat in their skull caps. We understand that owing to the approach of the Advent season, during which period these entertainments will be suspended, there only remain two more to be held—on Tuesday next at a nominal admission fee of one anna, and again on the following Tuesday at the admission fee of one rupee. It is intended to resume the readings, with free admission early in the New Year. Upwards of Rs. 1,000 will be added to the Church enlargement fund through the receipts at these entertainments.

THE DACOITY PROSECUTIONS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Connon resumed the hearing of the charges against Rugolay Kummode, Doorjun Lallay, Ressowray Heeralall, Sewlal Nurput, Doorja Luchman, Rughoonath Kummode, Chundraban Jawad, and Jumal, described as wandering thieves, and Deera Rogsing, Jugroop Gowrajee, Krishna Rhewa, and Custoor Pudda, Marwarree pawnbrokers,—the first seven charged with belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose

without a chance of missing, or of expending a charge in vain, he rolls over his unsuspecting victim. And *so* the epicure is provided,—and *so* the careful man is served; no matter, though on account of the nearness of the game to the lurker's muzzle the bird arrive *sans* a leg, *sans* a wing, *sans* a head, *sans* feathers, *sans* tail; still she is a pheasant,—still she can be bought for the small sum of four annas; dish her up, never mind sport, don't think of her poor chicks dying in the jungle—eat and be thankful.

What wonder then that breeding game is killed, trapped, netted, exterminated! If the *Sahib* will buy, what wonder that the native will kill! But, say the above representatives of stomach and pocket, and, with better reason, the busy man,—because we don't shoot are we to have no game? Certainly, all should be supplied; but they should have it under certain conditions, which should give the game a chance as well as themselves. They should not have a bird, under a penalty of one hundred rupees, during the close season: and at other seasons they should pay a little more than a present, so that the game should not be slaughtered to save the expense of the farmyard. Epicure is willing to pay,—let him have his game; but tell the stingy man that he can no longer be supplied at the old rates: he must pay just enough to make his game a luxury and not a saving. The shikaree and the pot-shot vendor of game, every one who kills and offers game for sale, should be compelled to take out a license, not as a source of imperial or district revenue, but to keep up a staff of keepers to look after himself and other poachers. Every person who keeps a shikaree should pay to the "Game Preservation Fund" of his district the sum of sixteen rupees, before the shikaree should be allowed to supply game. Every one who sells game either for the table or as specimens should have a license to do so, and be severely punished if they bought from natives or others during the close season. Pheasant skins are said to be worth two guineas a-piece at home; why then should Government allow them to be exterminated, that a few people may buy at six-pence and pocket the difference? In every hill district a considerable tract of country should be distinctly defined, in which no one should be allowed to shoot without an annual payment of rupees twenty, the money to be expended in keeping men to preserve the game in the close seasons,—to prevent sepoys or shikarees from shooting there at any time,—and generally to look after the game. This plan would at once afford good legitimate shooting to all sportsmen, at whose expense it would be maintained; and also secure a safe breeding ground and preserve for, at least, a certain amount of game, so that it may not share the fate of the extinct Dodo.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 8.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. J. H. Morris, officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, arrived in Allahabad on the 5th instant.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 8.

Fever at Meean Meer does not seem to be abating. The troops, especially the Native Regiments, are suffering severely.—*Ibid.*

"Men we meet in India" is the heading of an article in the *Indian Public Opinion*. From it we conclude the writer meets some most undesirable persons.—*Ibid.*

The Maharajahs of Rewah and Benares have arrived in Allahabad for the purpose, probably, of paying their respects to the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor.—*Ibid.*

It is expected that Mr. Montresor, Commissioner of Burdwan, will take the place of Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac as Opium Agent, when the latter officer goes home on furlough.—*Ibid.*

Since Mr. Moore's statistics exculpated the moon, the blame of causing malarious fever has been shifted on "the sudden cold weather." In Allahabad, however, the only result of the change seems to be a general cold in the head.—*Ibid.*

Several correspondents have suggested the abolition of Provincial Sanitary Commissioners as a safe and obvious item of retrenchment; but they ought surely to have been aware that these appointments cannot be abolished without the consent of Miss Nightingale.—*Ibid.*

Tired of Burdwan, fever has found new worlds to conquer in Serampore. The number of patients last month in the Charity Hospital was, according to the *Friend of India*, "605, and of these a third suffered from fever." The sudden cold is generally supposed to be the cause of the prevalence of the endemic.—*Ibid.*

There is difference of opinion among critics as to the merit of the Calcutta Opera Company of this season. The *Englishman* is joyous, but the *Indian Daily News* slightly despondent. The chorus, he allows, is better than last year; but the first performance (of *Lucrezia Borgia*) left a good deal to be desired. He allows, however, that neither that Opera, nor *Il Trovatore*, by which it was followed, gives opportunity for proof of the full capacity of the Company.—*Ibid.*

Excepting that they differ *toto cœlo*, it is singular how like Allahabad is to what Rome will probably be during the Œcumenical Council. Allahabad at any rate is in a great state of mind. For we are only a *parvenu* capital, and cannot witness the arrival of Viceroys, Chief Commissioners, and Members of Council in quantity, without being a little fluttered. Of course such a crisis is peculiarly unfavourable to the solemn labours of the journalist. When you have to write on your thumb-nail and correct proofs on the box of a dog-cart, you "fulmine over Greece" at a disadvantage.—*Ibid.*

The recent stoppage of goods traffic on the East Indian Railway was caused by the Ganges bursting its right bank near Dinapore. A strip of country about sixty miles in length, and varying from ten to twenty miles in width, was flooded. A large culvert on the line gave way. The line is double where the interruption took place. Temporary repairs have been made on one side, so that trains can now pass over the breach. Very little damage was done to the standing crops, considering that the country was from one and a half to two feet under water.—*Ibid.*

We are happy to say that the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore is at last sanctioned. The blame of the deplorable delay which has occurred must, we think, be divided in about equal portions between the railway engineers and Oudh Government railway authorities on the one hand, and the head-quarters of the Public Works Department on the other. There was obstinate delay in sending in complete estimates on the one side, and none of the promptitude in considering them, which we have praised in the case of the Northern State Railway, on the other.—*Ibid.*

Another accident which might easily have had terrible consequences occurred on the evening of the 3rd instant on the Delhi Railway, about four miles on this side of Saharunpore. The up-passenger train overtook and ran into an up-goods train, which, it is said, from want of fuel, was unable to get on at its proper pace. Two goods-vans were smashed but no lives were lost, though the fireman of the passenger train was badly scalded, and some passengers bruised and more or less hurt. Mishaps have this year been very frequent on this line, and we fear sometimes under circumstances discreditable to the general management.—*Ibid.*

Fever may now be said to have departed from Umballa. We most sincerely hope it will not come back again; and if a free copy of the *Mofussilite* delivered to its address elsewhere, will induce it to stay away, it is at its service. It was mainly owing to the sudden change in the temperature—the nights having become all at once wintry, unusually early this year. The weather now is "cool and bracing."—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 6.

Pension Frauds.—Through enquiries instituted by the police, Government have been informed of the existence of a number of petition writers, by whose means pensionary stipends have been fraudulently obtained. The investigations ordered by Government have resulted in the cancellation of the pensions paid to four stipendiaries.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 6.

In December 1868 the Madras Government sanctioned as an experiment the establishment of a sanitarium at Nyoungjo, or Mount Joy, on the Arracan Hills, for the benefit of the British troops stationed at Thyetmyo. Scarcely eleven months have passed when the local authorities now direct the abandonment of the scheme of establishing a regular sanitarium at the above station. This is bad news for the troops at Burmah.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 5.

The following startling announcement a-peared in a late number of the *Exchange Gazette*:—"Fine Airy Rooms with Board, for Gentlemen measuring 33 by 17. Terms moderate."—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

We hear that Captain Cole, the Superintendent of Coorg, will shortly be appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District. Captain Thompson will probably be appointed to Coorg.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 6.

POLO.

The Umballa Polo Club (Major MacMullen, Secretary) already musters, we hear, a small squadron of members, and when the Hussars and other troops bound hither have arrived, will doubtless muster a good many more. *Polo* is "Hockey on Horseback," and is, we believe, a Burmo Cathayan term compounded of the Burmese *po* (the sphere or big ball), and the Chinese noun of essential definitive description *lo* (the isolated, or solitarily badgered, or "that's got no friends.") Nevertheless it may be neither Burmese nor Cathayan, only Mexican-Spanish.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 6.

GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

About two years ago I inflicted some gymnastic enthusiasm, with which I was boiling over, upon my readers *apropos* of a visit paid to the Liverpool gymnasium and a sight of the ladies class at the various exercises. I have still kept up my interest in the subject, especially in connection with gymnastics for women, holding it to be a means by which many delicate children and young girls would gain strength and health, preserve their beauty, and cheat an early grave of its prey. The movement which Liverpool commenced has, I am happy to say, gained support, and progresses slowly but surely. It of course has many prejudices to contend against, and like all new things (though gymnastics is only a return to the old paths) has to encounter opposition; but still public attention has been called to the subject, it has been well vindicated, and the medical profession—specially the leaders of that profession—have given it support. Chiefly has the opposition come from Minerva House, the old-fashioned establishment, where girls are "forced" like pines and crammed to an extent of mental training which eventually turns them out utterly unfit for any physical exertion beyond dancing or croquet. Minerva House stigmatizes it as "unfeminine," "indelicate and improper," and I believe considers it much better that young delicate girls should sink into their graves in a decorous way, pronouncing "plumbs, prunes, and prism,"—as Mrs. General enjoined the Miss Dorrits to do,—with their latest breath, than that they should put on "knickerbockers" (dreadful thought), and seek to give health to their bodies and elasticity to their limbs by the training of the gymnasium. But the girls have taken the matter into their own hands, and some of the mammas, being sensible women, have come into the idea, and so gymnastics is "riz." Still it is the day of small things with the system as yet, and it has not been found possible yet to establish a large gymnasium on the Liverpool plan in London. There are difficulties of course. In a provincial town, however large, people know more or less who other people are; but in London that would be impossible, and fathers and mothers would take alarm at the idea of their daughters being associated with "young persons" from the groves of the Evangelist or the shady recesses of Brompton and Cremorne. Of course this would never do, and then the irrepressible "gent" would come in and bring the atmosphere of the Alhambra and the London Pavilion with him, and the whole thing would degenerate into a semi-music hall state of being. I do not despair, however, of seeing a large gymnasium for men alone established, but the thing wants time and a little more ventilation. Small ones for ladies only exist here and there in town, and one of these I was invited to inspect last Monday. Madame Brenner, a lady who has for some time kept an academy for dancing in Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, has within the last few months added a gymnastic room to her dancing salon. She told me she was led to study gymnastics, and induced, after she had well studied them, to add them to her dancing course, by the fact which had forced itself on her mind, that while she could turn out good dancers she could not, unless Nature had done it for her, give them grace and ease in their carriage and walk. Is not this true, my male readers? Many a woman that we dance with moves her feet quickly enough and *seems* to be dancing admirably, but does she not often hold herself awkwardly, and does she not lay on your arm more like a dead weight than a living woman? I will venture to declare that of the dozen or fifteen young ladies whom I saw going through the exercises of dumb-bells, bar-bells, rings, swings and trapeze at Madame Brenner's on Monday, their future partners (ball-room or for life) will not have to complain of them in one respect at least. Gracefully the dumb-bells rose and fell; the Indian sceptre swung round their heads as if by mechanism; they floated in the air on the swings literally like birds; the marching was that of troops whose power he would have been a bold man to withstand to oppose. All done without effort, no exercise that in any way fatigues, (the dumb-bells for beginners are under a pound weight), and every exercise calling into play the muscles of chest, arm, &c. Madame Brenner (a very charming and delightful person by the way) pointed out with much satisfaction an increase in the chest measurement of one or two delicate girls, who had been her pupils about two months, as a proof of the healthful efficacy of the system. Health, grace and beauty, are not these gifts which women value highly—and to secure which, Mr. Ruskin declares, ought to be one of the chief features of their education,—" the confirmation of their health and the perfecting of their beauty." And the costume? A most important point! Well, the costume was simply charming, consisting of a knickerbocker suit in various colours, a smart sash round the waist, neat boots, &c. I could find no fault with it. Minerva House might perhaps have had something to say on the subject in which the adjective "unfeminine" would have figured, but the anathemas of that venerable establishment I think may be disregarded now. I enclose a sketch of a sweet young idea just commencing the swing exercise; it may serve as the model for costume when you set up a ladies' gymnasium at Allahabad.—*London Letter in the "Pioneer."*

THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

I have had time for a look in at the theatres lately and will give you my impressions if you please. Things theatrical flourish in a most unprecedented manner. A new theatre is in process of construction in the Strand close to the Adelphi,—out of what was "the Bentinck Club,"—a betting-house whose business has been done up by the raid of the police on those establishments. Patty Oliver has taken it for three years at a good rent I hear, and of course the situation is undeniably good. This will make the fourth theatre in the Strand, while there are two so very close to that thoroughfare,—the Globe and the Charing Cross,—that they may be considered, in fact, Strand theatres as well. All are doing well more or less. The restaurant attached to the Gaiety, and which was to be such a feature of that establishment, is not opened yet, and, as they ask the modest sum of £3,000 a-year rent for it, I don't think it *will* be in a hurry. I was present at the first representation of Boucicault's new play *Lost at Sea*, the other night at the Adelphi, which was notable for the Prince and Princess being present—the first time they had ever been at "a first night." It was also, I think, the first time the Princess had appeared in public since her return from Wildbad, and the whole house rose when she came in and gave her such a warm cheer, and seemed so heartily glad to see her (looking still thin and fragile though), that she was evidently much touched with the reception, which had all the charm of being *impromptu*. Of the play I cannot say much; it is not so stupid as *Formosa*,—perhaps that would be impossible,—but it is hackneyed and the old expedients of a bridge a moonlit river, a suicide, or rather an attempt at one and a house on fire are the chief sensation events. The last one is certainly well managed, the burning roof and the falling in of the timbers having a very real effect; and if it had not been for poor Rose Leclercq who played the heroine, and played the parts very well, too, exhibiting more of a well-fitting stocking, &c., in climbing over the roof to the rescue of her lover, than one generally sees in public life all would have gone well. But the gallery roared at the *contretemps* and at Rose's fruitless attempts to disengage her drapery from a chimney pot to which it had got hooked. This rather spoilt the exciting pathos of the scene, and we were almost choked with the smoke, through a fog of which the last act was played. There is not much a strong cast in the play by any means, only Miss Leclercq and Garstian Belmore, though Miss Johnstone played a boy's part very cleverly. The rest of the actors did but little towards its success. It will run, I daresay, till Christmas, though that is doubtful. Robertson's comedy *Progress* at the Globe, which I had heard so much abused and which had a narrow escape on its first representation, I was agreeably disappointed at. I don't think the subject is a taking one, and it is asking us too much to believe that in these go-a-head days there could be such persons as Lord Mompesson, his son, and their friends. I ought to have been written about fifteen years ago, and then it would have been more probable. The speeches also are too long, and the characters are given to preaching just a little too much, but the dialogue is witty and sparkling, the situations very good, especially the one at the close of the third act, and the acting admirable. So you see I am at odds with the critics who have so unmercifully abused it; but as I think I have before observed in these pages, I never trust my theatrical friends. In the first place a man who has been a play-goer all his life can form as good an estimate of what *is* good as these gentlemen, and then he is not biassed or prejudiced by "circumstances"—I need not say more. I don't mean that *Progress* is a good play or at all worthy of Robertson's reputation, but it is not a stupid or a bad one. Lydia Foote acted with that charming pathos for which she is so celebrated, and there are few actresses, none indeed that can make you feel like Miss Foote. Parselle had a part which he made a good deal of humour out of—a prejudiced old man of business of a past age, with a horror of railways, and a belief in port wine and Parr's life pills. He made me laugh, and that is something. Attracted by the fame of Miss Nelly Power, a young lady who made a hit last winter in the Covent Garden pantomime, I crossed the water last night to Canterbury Hall, where I had not been for years, and where the fair Nelly is exhibiting her pretty figure in a gorgeous ballet to the delight of the gents—chiefly from the Minories and the New Cut—who crowd the place. Very well done the ballet, I must say. The style of the ladies who composed it was not quite up to the mark, which Mr. Augustus Harris rigidly insists on at Covent Garden. There were legs and ancles at Canterbury Hall which never would have passed muster before that stern censor, but the dresses were handsome, the scenery good, and there was Nelly Power to fall back on an engaging young person; but I wished she had not dressed as a jockey when there seemed no occasion for it; her *role* of fairy suits her best, and is exciting a great *furore* among the *habitues*. All the noses flocked to the stalls directly her ballet was on, and there were to Israelites in gorgeous attire in a private box—one of them, a good-looking man for a Jew, in the correct blue coat and gilt buttons, white tie, &c., but with such a pair of dirty fat hands amused me very much. He lolled out of the box showing the dirty hands aforesaid, and casting supremely supercilious looks on his brethren in the stalls *not* in evening costume, applauded the ballet, and entered into conversation with the leading members, occasionally attempting playfully to tap the ancles of the young lady nearest his box with a gold-headed cane. I had not seen a more objectionable specimen of the tribe for some time. He ought certainly to have been a member of one of the lost ones! Miss Power dances very well, acts very archly, and sings tolerably. It is the custom at this hall for the performers to mingle with the audience when the former are not on the stage—an agreeable rarity in the evening's amusement, but which has its drawbacks. For instance, the fair Nelly's benefit is approaching, and armed with pockets of tickets she and one or two of her fair friends perambulate the reserved portion of the place where "swells" most do congregate, and her admirers are put to great straits to evade the toll. They, the ladies, will also kindly take champagne if you offer it, and some of the Lambeth swells do offer it a good deal, for which I feel for their heads and their pockets. But evidently to be allowed to treat Nelly to "fiz" was bliss. The proprietor, a stout burly man, with waxed moustache and an evil eye, was everywhere, particularly where the champagne was going, and frowned at sodas and brandies and such small refreshment. He was the same individual I was told who got up the disgusting exhibition of a Baby Show in the summer, and he looked capable of anything. It was altogether a fair specimen of a music hall I suppose, but Nelly Power's talents are worthy of a higher sphere. No doubt, though she finds it pay; but the ruin to her constitution from Canterbury champagne ought to be put against the money she makes there. The place was densely crowded.—*London Letter in the "Pioneer."*

FRANCE.

(*The Times.*)

There is a spirit abroad in France that bodes no good to the cause of liberty. The Emperor Napoleon lives and reigns, free for the present, and probably for a few years to come, from apprehension of any serious consequences of his late indisposition. A power almost absolute lies in his hands. To what extent it may suit him to divest himself of it is the problem with which he is now busy in his solitude of Compiègne. The engagements he undertook by the July Message are of the most indefinite character. Practically, they may mean everything or they may mean nothing. But of one thing we may be sure,—that, however far their meaning may be stretched in the sense of curtailment of the Emperor's personal authority, and of re-establishing popular control over his government, it could never be expected to go the whole length of a demolition of the Imperial edifice, or of the downfall of the Imperial dynasty. Republican opposition is, therefore, necessarily out of the law. We can afford to laugh here, in this country, at any silly attempt to set up a cry "Down with all Kings! Long live the Republic!" But the shout would not the less, be illegal, seditious; and did it go too far the police would have orders to put it down as a nuisance. But there is, unfortunately, little temper on such matters either on the part of the Government or on that of the people on the Continent. The people are no sooner on the way to liberty than they rush to licence. The Government have no sooner taken arms against licence than they crush liberty. There was a meeting at Paris in the Hall of the Folies Belleville the other night. Citizen Rochefort, a man proscribed for political and other causes, was proclaimed honorary President. Citizen Lissagray took the chair as Vice-President. The subject before the assemblage was that of the *Huissiers*, or Tipstaves. A citizen mildly suggested that one of these officials would not dare to serve a writ on M. Pietri, the Prefect of the Police. Now, any man may indulge in any rhetoric against the Emperor or Empress; but we hotidd him who ventures on the slightest allusion to those sacred persons, M. Forcade, the Home Minister, or M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police. The name of the latter dignitary was no sooner taken in vain than the police agents present declared the meeting to be dissolved. The President and his fellow citizen disregarded the order; a scuffle ensued; the police drew their sabres; the people laid hands on chairs and benches. The confusion was great; the broken heads were, happily, not many. Presently the body of a young man, dead or wounded, or only pretending to be dead or wounded, was carried along the streets on a shutter, followed by a mournful procession, principally a mob, frantic, with rage, and shouting "To arms! We are being assassinated!" It was the cry of February, 1848, and an attempt at repeating the same manœuvre. But all Governments are not alike caught napping. The police dispersed the populace, and the youth on the shutter, proving to be alive and not dead, the latter started to his feet and took to his heels, among the jeers of the multitude, being, indeed, no more killed or hurt than he was when he walked to the meeting. New gatherings of people on the same spot, with the same object, occurred on the following evening; but the police were not to be trifled with. A battalion with two squadrons of Chasseurs, were ready at hand, and the meeting went off "with the most admirable order." The Government, however, gave notice that "the law empowers the police to adjourn meetings which may appear likely to disturb order, and that the law shall be enforced."

There is nothing more pitiful and nothing more irrational than these attempts at disturbance on the part of the Republican party in France at the present juncture. Republicanism has had its trials in France, as it has had in Italy, as it is now having in Spain. It can never do good, though it may stand in the road. The early illusions of the most sanguine European nations are dispelled. No man in his senses at the present day fancies that either order or freedom can depend on a mere form of government. There are tyrannical Republics, as there are anarchical despotisms. It is self-government in one sense, a wish to govern ourselves, that is the self-control, that temper, which, as we have said, is equally wanting on the Continent on the part of rulers and subjects. As if political difficulties were not sufficiently serious in themselves, they are further aggravated by complication with social questions. In many communities, at Rive de Gier, near St. Etienne, at Aubin and Decazeville, near Rodez, at Elbeuf, near Rouen, there are workmen on strike. At Aubin there has been a grievous collision between the people and the military, attended with no inconsiderable loss of life. Nowhere, however, do the industrial classes utter any intelligible grievance. At Elbeuf they strike in compliance with orders issued from Rouen. At Aubin they call for the dismissal of one of their overseers. They are asked if they have any fault to find with the man. No, they have none; but they will not have him. Hence the outbreak which was near proving fatal to a chief engineer, to the Procureur Impérial, and the sub-Prefect, and which, as we said, ended by strewing the ground with many of the rioters dead and wounded. The Republicans in Paris foam at the mouth; they ask whether it is to massacre Frenchmen that the army entails so heavy a burden on the country. They complain of "these Bonapartes," and ask "with what object constitutions are violated, laws torn up, and massacres exalted into a system?" The fact is, however, there never was a Bonaparte in France who did not spring from a republic, and, after a double experiment, men in their senses begin to think that if Republics only beget Napoleons the nation had better keep the one it has now got, and make the most of him. It is important that fanatic partisans should be well convinced of this. Neither Red Republicanism nor Socialism can have any chance of ever gaining the upper hand in France. They may carry the country by storm, as they did in 1848; but it would only be for three days. On recovering from surprise there is hardly any Imperialism, or, indeed, any worse form of despotism, into the arms of which France would not, at all times, throw herself as a refuge against revolutionary excesses. It is the phenomenon we now witness in Spain. Sooner than be left at the mercy of such Republicans as Castelvila, Salvocchea, and their likes, the population of the Southern Peninsula take refuge at Tangiers, "liberty as in Morocco" being by far preferable to such "equality" as Republicanism would usher in.

But it is precisely because Revolution is so utterly discredited, because order has so much reason to rely on the support of all who have got anything to lose, that it is melancholy to see so many of the elements of disorganize, and especially the Government of the Emperor Napoleon, despair, as it were, of the "living forces" of the nation, as if the Head of the State alone were interested in the preservation of order, as if he alone could and must save society, and save it by such repressive measures as deprive the best men of all influence for good, and end by leaving them at the mercy of those who have only too much power for evil. We are told that there are free institutions which are only suited to our climate, and which it would be dangerous to introduce among a people of so excitable a temperament as our French neighbours. The right of meeting, for instance, is one of those privileges which it is said should only be granted on conviction that they will be used with discretion; and if men are told that this would be impossible in France, we could understand a Government going the length of closing all places of public resort in that country. What exceeds our comprehension is that jealous and inconsistent policy which would allow and forbid public meetings at the same time; which would permit citizens to assemble and then leave it to a common, ignorant police agent to stop the discussion whenever it seems to him in his wisdom that it takes a turn likely to endanger public security. This is, in our opinion, adding insult to injury; professing in words a confidence which is belied by deeds; treating a people like school boys on whom the rod is held up *in terrorem* when all the time they are bidden to abandon themselves to the freedom of their own playground. If anything is, indeed, likely to prove fatal to France and to the dynasty of her rulers, it is this perpetual mistrust of the capability of the nation for self-control; it is this never-ending dallying with the introduction of such institutions as would invest the people with responsibility for their own deeds which should interest all lovers of freedom in the cause of order, and would give public opinion that sound, wholesome ascendency which would drive all ribaldry and licence from the field. France has at the present moment no Government. The Emperor's message of three months ago placed her between two stools,—the old Imperial system which the Emperor himself has denounced as out of date and exploded, and the new Constitutional rule which the Emperor announced, but which he has hitherto been unable, or unwilling, to define. While in his interval the people give, perhaps, the Emperor's words too broad an interpretation, the men in whom he still places his confidence act as if the Emperor's words had never been spoken, as if no change had occurred, and none were intended, as if personal rule were now, and might be expected for ever to be. That it has been in the worst of times.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The bottom of this ship has been cleaned by divers from the diving smacks Sealark and Ann Elizabeth, of Whitstable, under the superintendence of Mr. John Pierce, of that town. This is the first occasion that the bottom of the vessel has been cleaned by divers. The bottom of the ship was in a very foul state, mussels having gathered on it at some places more than a foot thick. After the bottom was cleaned, it was found that the iron hull was very little rusted, and the surveyors from London went down and expressed their satisfaction at the able manner in which the work of cleaning had been performed. It is estimated that 50,000 gallons of mussels and rubbish were removed from the bottom beneath the water line. Yesterday, upwards of 1,700 miles of the Anglo-Indian cable had been coiled on board in the iron tanks. The filling of the main tank was completed and the tank itself fastened down on Tuesday. It contains about 1,100 miles of line. The after tank at present contains over 600 miles, and the men are now busily engaged in completing this part of the work, after which the fore tank will be taken in hand, and the remainder of the cable coiled away. The Great Eastern, in consequence of the heavy load in her after part, sits very low in the water at the stern. The tests which daily pass through the wire in the tanks prove the cable to be in excellent condition. The utmost exertions are being used by Captain Halpin, Mr. Beckwith, and the officers and men under their command to get the ship ready for sea by Saturday, the 23rd inst., the date fixed for her departure from Sheerness, *en route* to Aden. The ship is being coaled from brigs which are now alongside.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR MEDALS.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* of Oct. 8 states that 'the Mint is at present engaged in striking 20,000 medals for the troops and others employed in the late Abyssinian campaign. The obverse comprises the head of her Majesty, shown on a plain field. The royal brow is encircled by a diadem of rich workmanship, from beneath which a veil falls in graceful folds down to the shoulder which is partly represented. Circles of jewels encompass the Queen's neck, and the bust is placed within an inner ring slightly raised, and engrailed, or dotted, on its inner circumference. On the outside of this ring or frame for the royal picture a series of nine vandykes are based, their apexes touching the outer ring and protecting edge, which also is finely engrailed. The pyramidal form of the floreated vandykes gives a star-like appearance to the design. The legend is very simple, being comprised in the one word—"Abyssinia." The letters are placed between the vandykes, and therefore at some distance from each other. The reverse consists of an admirably executed wreath of laurel leaves, united at the base by a riband, and placed between the protecting edge and an engrailed inner ring. Contrary to the ordinary practice of imprinting the name of the recipient and his rank or title on the edge of the medal, the field or surface of the disc will bear that inscription in the present instance. Thus the warrior's patronymic, &c., will be encompassed by laurels, and made patent to all observers, like the words "one shilling" on a coin of that denomination. The medal is of silver slightly finer than standard, its diameter being 1¼in., its weight 2oz., and its intrinsic value 3s. 10½d. It is likely that some two or three months will elapse before the Abyssinian medals are lettered, clasped, ribanded, and made ready for distribution. Every medal has to be twice, or it may be thrice struck between the dies before completion. Messrs. Wyon, of Regent-street, designed the medal and engraved the dies for producing it.'

AFFAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Those who would learn the truth about the New Zealand situation we advise to study an admirable pamphlet recently published by Mr. Sewell, in a letter to Mr. Edward Wilson, of Victoria. The whole case of the colony is here stated in terms which cannot but carry conviction to the most prejudiced or the most ignorant of those who have assumed to deal with the question. Mr. Sewell, who writes with singular moderation and self-restraint, has had perhaps more qualifications than any other man alive for giving an opinion on this matter. He has been a colonist almost from the earliest days of the British settlement. He was the first Colonial Secretary upon the institution of responsible government, and he has three times since then filled the office of Attorney General in successive administrations. Having taken a personal part in all the various transactions between the Imperial Government and the colony, he is able to speak with absolute authority on all the matters of fact at issue between the two countries. And, as a member of the Colonial Legislature, both before and since the inauguration of what is called Constitutional Government in New Zealand, we may accept his opinion with perfect confidence as representing the public opinion of the colony.

Mr. Sewell's pamphlet being addressed to the refutation of the various positions assigned by Lord Granville as the basis of the refusal of all further assistance, military or pecuniary, to the colony of New Zealand, it is necessary, before giving our readers the substance of Mr. Sewell's reply, that we should recapitulate the leading points contained in Lord Granville's dispatch of March last. In that extraordinary document the following "view of facts" was taken by the Imperial Government: That the colonists had taken upon themselves to found a settlement in New Zealand, "without invitation or encouragement from the English Government;" that the Imperial Government believing itself responsible for "placing the relations between these British subjects and the natives on a satisfactory footing," required the islands to be established therein a regular Government; that the Government of the islands was amenable at first to the Home Government, and afterwards almost wholly to the settlers; that the colony was governed with a view to the real or supposed advantage of the inhabitants; that it was purely out of a wish "to gratify the prejudices of the colonists," that the Governor, as an Imperial officer, took upon himself to acquire certain lands in New Plymouth from the natives; that the consequence of this step, "taken entirely in the interests and with approval of the colonists," was a war with the Maories; that one of the results of the war is, that large tracts of land, "to which the Government had no claim, and the settlers no access, were confiscated, sold, and occupied by Europeans;" that this being the case, it follows that the Imperial Government has not transferred to the colony any obligations whatever, except the obligation of not appropriating the property of others; that for whatever claims there might have been outstanding the Imperial expenditure for the benefit of the colonists, and which was really the price paid for the territories "unjustly appropriated" is more than a sufficient set-off; that so far therefore, from there being an equitable claim on the part of the colony on Great Britain, it is the mother country which has a heavy claim on the colony; that the transfer of the Imperial obligations in respect to the Maories was conceded to the colony as a favour to itself, and "in compliance with the direct and indirect demands of the colonist;" that, finally, all the troubles incurred by New Zealand are due to the adoption of some policy (not specified) which Lord Granville insinuates was unjust and oppressive to the native race.

This, and a great deal more not pertinent to the argument was the case of Lord Granville against the colonists. Mr. Sewell's answer is, at all points, complete. In the first place, he holds it, and very justly, to be immaterial to inquire into the motives which induced the Home Government to adopt New Zealand as part of the empire. It is sufficient for his case that they did adopt it; that whatever was wrong or illegal in the original title of the settlers to reside in the islands was cured by the act of the Imperial Government in taking over the sovereignty of New Zealand—an act which was duly completed by the Treaty of Waitangi. Mr. Sewell suggests, what is familiar to all persons acquainted with the early history of the New Zealand settlements, that the objects of the annexation were partly, at least, Imperial, and to prevent the islands from falling into the hands of the French. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sewell tells us, before the hundred colonists of New Zealand fixed themselves at Wellington, at the southernmost point of the Northern Island, and at Nelson, in the Middle Island, where they were tolerably free from native interference. "The Imperial Government, pursuing a distinct policy of its own, in direct antagonism to the interests and wishes of the settlers, and in spite of their earnest remonstrances, determined on planting the capital and establishing the Colonial Government in the northern part of the Northern Island, in the thick of the native districts, surrounded on all sides with native difficulties. It, in fact, adopted as a cardinal point of Imperial policy the exclusive guardianship and government of the aborigines, to which the interests of the settlers were made subservient." The land difficulty itself was the creation of the Imperial Government. Instead of encouraging as rapidly as possible, and by all legitimate means—as they were not only empowered but required by the Treaty of Waitangi to do—the extinction, which are alleged to have characterised the Maori war. The British and colonial troops must therefore be placed under the same command. But on the one hand her Majesty's Government are under a responsibility for the safety and honour and discipline of British troops which they cannot transfer to a colonial Ministry; on the other hand they could not assume the conduct of a war, to be carried on ostensibly at the expense of the colony, without making themselves chargeable for its ill success, and entitling the colonists to expect that it would be prosecuted at the cost, or, if necessary, of this country is asked for assistance—it is asked for assistance to sustain a policy which it does not direct, and which it is not able to foresee. Upon such a state of facts many questions arise; and among them it becomes material to inquire whether that assistance is for the real advantage of those who seek it. Judging from the best materials at my command, I am satisfied, I think, it is impossible to suppose that the British regiment would not be counted on by the colonists as part of the force they have always available to avert or retrieve them. And if these disasters really occur, it is practically certain that, in its search over King William's Land is the same individual who gave Dr. Rae the first information about white men having died to the westward of where he (Dr. Rae) then was (Pelly Bay), in the spring of 1854. His name is In-nook-pooshe-jook, and he is a native of Neitchille, a very great traveller and very intelligent. He is, in fact, a walking history of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. This native I met when within one day's sledge journey of King William's Land—off Point Dryden—and after stopping a few days among his people, he accompanied me to the places I visited on and about King William's Land.

"The same year that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned one of them consummated the great North-West Passage, having five men aboard. The evidence of the exact number is circumstantial. Everything about this North-West Passage ship of Sir John Franklin's Expedition was in complete order; four boats were hanging high up at the ship's sides, and one was on the quarter deck; the vessel was in its winter housing of sail or tent cloth. This vessel was found by the Ookjoo-lik natives near O'Reilly Island, lat. 68° 30 N., long 99° 8 W., early in the Spring of 1849, it being frozen in the midst of a smooth and unbroken floe of ice of only one winter's formation. From certain evidence I have gained both at Ig-loo-lik and King William's Land, there must have been a dog of the grey-hound species belonging to one or the other of the two ships. I only know this through native testimony. It is quite likely that some one in England can tell whether there was a dog on board either of the ships when Sir John Franklin left in 1845. . . . Could I and my party, with reasonable safety, have remained to make a summer search on King William's Land, it is not only probable that we should have recovered the logs and journals of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, but have gathered up and entombed the remains of nearly one hundred of his companions, for they lie about the places where the three boats have been found, and at the large camping-place at the head of the Terror Bay, and the three other places that I have already mentioned. In the Cove, west side of Point Richardson, however, Nature herself has opened her bosom and given sepulture to the remains of the immortal heroes that died there. Wherever the Esquimaux have found the graves of Franklin's companions they have dug them open and robbed the dead, leaving them exposed to the ravages of wild beasts. On Todd's Island the remains of five men were not buried, but, after the savages had robbed them of every article that could be burned to any account for their use, their *dogs* were allowed to finish the disgusting work. Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died I erected monuments, then fired salutes, and waved the star-spangled banner over them in memory and respect of the great and true discoverers of the North-West Passage.

"I could have gathered great quantities—a very great variety—of relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, for they are now possessed by natives all over the Arctic regions that I visited or heard of—from Pond's Bay to Mackenzie River. As it was I had to be satisfied with taking upon our sledges about 125 pounds total weight of relics from natives about King William's Land. Some of these I will enumerate. 1st. A portion of one side (several planks and ribs fast together) of a boat, clinker built and copper-fastened. This part of a boat is of the one found near the boat found by M'Clintock's party. 2nd. A small oak sledge runner, reduced from the sledge on which the boat rested. 3rd. Part of the mast of the North-West Passage ship. 4th. Chronometer box, with its number, name of maker, and the Queen's broad arrow engraved upon it. 5th. Two long heavy sheets of copper, three and four inches wide, with counter sunk holes for screw nails. On these sheets, as well as on almost everything else that came from the North-West Passage ship, are numerous stamps of the Queen's broad arrow. 6th. Mahogany writing-desk, elaborately finished and bound in brass. 7th. Many pieces of silver plate—forks and spoons—bearing crests and initials of the owners. 8th. Parts of watches. 9th. Knives, and very many other things, all of which you, Mr. Grinnell, and others interested in the fate of the Franklin Expedition, will take a sad interest in inspecting on their arrival in the States."

THE GERMAN PROTESTANT UNION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 15.)

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* has been very busy again of late with the proceedings of the German Protestant Union. He anticipates the failure of their undertaking, and is obviously pleased at his anticipation. We are very far indeed from agreeing with the German Protestant Union, but they have, we think, met with rather hard measure in this country. It is, at all events, worth while to try to understand their objects and the means by which they propose to attain them. Their object is that of establishing a religion without a creed of any sort—at least without making assent to any creed a condition of membership. The object is by no means a new one. It is being pursued, if we are not mistaken, by at least one association in this country, and the general idea that the true foundation of Churches is to be found not in dogmas but in sympathy is a very old one indeed, and has at various times been embodied in all manner of forms. Taylor's "Liberty of Prophesying," to take one of many instances, preaches a doctrine which comes very near it, and which, if carried to its extreme results, would not differ materially in principle from that of the Protestant Union; though no doubt Taylor himself would have regarded their views with horror, and would wonder, if he could come to life again, that men should be allowed to express them publicly with impunity. The general object of the "Liberty of Prophesying" is to prove that all persons who agree in believing the Apostles' Creed have a sufficient common foundation to be members of the same Church. But it is impossible to read the book without feeling that the principles which it asserts go much further; that they show, if they show anything at all, the innocence of every form of *bonâ fide* error, no matter how important may be the subjects to which it may refer; and that they suggest, though they do not ra

THE TWO DIVERS—
A STORY OF PERIL

(Once a Week.)

I, Watts Brown, follow a very hazardous calling, or, at all events, a calling in which, if you choose to face dangers for the sake of higher remuneration, perilous adventures are common enough. I am not too presumptuous when I say I am as brave as most men, naturally, and my sense of fear has been further blunted by a constant companionship with danger. The adventure I am about to narrate was horrible enough to me when I was a principal actor in it, and to this day an involuntary shudder of horror accompanies the recollection of it.

Some years ago a large vessel, laden with a mixed cargo, was bound to New York from South America. Striking a sunken reef off the dangerous shore of Florida, she was wrecked, and very few of the passengers or seamen escaped. The owner, who was also captain, was drowned. His heirs lived in New York. It appears the vessel had settled down in the ocean, having escaped the attack of any storm, so as might be supposed her cargo would be pretty well recoverable, but it was a useless and foolish attempt to try to get anything from her in a lonely sea, and on a dangerous coast. However, one of those men whom nature has formed for the out-of-the-way modes of getting money in this world, having obtained the consent of the heirs in New York, fitted out a large yacht, and promising money only on condition of success, I was prompted to hazard the spec—it agreed with my adventurous disposition, and I signed articles, and shipped myself. After a deal of trouble we picked up another diver, a coarse, brutal, drunken rascal; whose conduct as hereafter seen will sufficiently justify these remarks. From the beginning I had a kind of antipathy against the fellow, and shrank from his society as from some loathsome reptile. His profile was that of a baboon; his eyes, peering from under his heavy brows, twinkled with a satanic wickedness, and seemed to be looking all ways at once; and when he laughed, his satanic majesty himself might have envied his ugly grin. My employer shunned him, and would gladly have parted with him, but no other could be got to engage in such a foolhardy scheme.

Having got the diving bell and other apparatus on board, we at last set sail on this novel pursuit of lucre. The voyage was fine, and having nothing to do I enjoyed it very much, and was even softening towards my fellow diver when we reached that part of the coast of Florida where the sunken wreck lay, and where our fortunes were buried beneath the waves.

We were a considerable time in discovering the wreck, but we found it at last, far down in the depths of the still blue sea, where troops of sharks were pursuing each other about and through it for want of better prey. No pleasant sight, I can assure you. My fellow diver gave them a fearful curse, and took an extra long pull at his brandy flask. As for myself the affair seemed more dangerous than ever. The vessel would have to be moored above a bed of reefs, and if a storm were to arise, ill fate would catch us, for there is little mercy to be expected for a ship from the cruel and jagged coral. However, I plucked up the very best heart, saying to myself, "My dear fellow, the more danger the more money." Jim Crow—that was the diver's name—gave utterance to a nowise pleasant oath, about having been swindled, muttering at the end, but "I'll pay them off deuced sharp, or I'm not——" concluding his sentence very suspiciously, which did not tend to increase my confidence respecting his intentions.

We pulled back to the ship, after placing a buoy to mark the spot. The two next days Jim Crow and I were busy in preparing our things for the attack on the sunken wreck. The tide of my thoughts was checked by my work, but I still noticed that Crow was in an evil mood. After about four days were over the ship was anchored. The bell was swung for the plunge, and Crow and I went below and dressed. My suspicions seemed now on the increase, and my readers may think that I was very fearful, but I provided myself with a long sharp knife, which I stuck in my pocket down my long leathern boot. Crow stuck one in his belt, and, with a rather diabolical laugh, "I think it is better being prepared for water shark," and I almost think he added "and sharks." This opened my eyes a little, and some rather curious speculations flitted through my brain. He was a man to be feared, being hugely big and strong, and wicked withal.

With many such reflections I took my place in the bell, and amidst the hurrahs of the crew and the excitement of the master, we dipped into the sea. Common life had passed away, and, to a novice, a new world opens to his eyes beneath the wave, and even to me the scene was fresh. The coral reefs, like grand architectural structures, covered with weeds and shells of the deep, of every possible variety of colour; the fish, large and small, darting about the water, and flying at the approach of the bell as before the sweep of the sharks, and even they grinned with their long jaws, and fled upon our approach. Down, down, down, till the light was dim, and then we struck the wreck. Armed with crowbars, sharp at one end to repulse the sharks and other monsters of the deep, we planted our feet on the bell. Instantly we separated; Crow leaped into the cabin door, and after a while I joined him. By this time he was in the cabin searching about. I watched him as well as I could all the while. Thus we spent our first journey, and after lading our bell, gave the signal, and were hauled up on deck. The sailors crowded round us, gloating over the various things we had brought up; they also hauled on deck several things to which we had attached ropes. Thus our first day passed. All were exulting, and the sailors cracked over the galley fire the possible prize of money to each, and the master dreamt of a princely independence.

Several days thus passed over; we had broken into the cargo, and what we considered of value and the sea had not damaged was hauled on deck, and the schooner became pretty well laden. I think it was about the last day of working, as we were down in the bell, that Crow again wended his way towards the cabin. By this time my suspicions regarding his evil intentions were quieted, yet there still lingered about him traces of obstinate sulkiness, so that I took very little notice of his operations, and I busied myself about different things in the hold of the vessel.

I think about half-an-hour must have passed by when I returned to the bell, and I was startled by the cunning wicked cast of Crow's countenance; he was shuffling something beneath his diver's clothes; as the last of it disappeared I guessed it was a bag, and the thought flashed across my mind—a bag of money. I quietly asked Crow what it was.

"Humph! nothing. What have ye to do with it? he growled.

My curiosity was farther aroused by this answer.

"Well, you must tell me what it is," I said, keeping myself as quiet as possible.

"The devil I will!" he shouted, savagely.

"Then you shall be forced when we get on deck," I replied, resolutely.

Ha! ha! forced!" Here he quietly drew a long knife.

Quick as thought mine was out, too, for I always carried it in my boot.

"I suspected something of this," I said.

He scowled heavily at me at the other side of the bell.

"Now you must tell me what that is?" I said.

But, nothing daunted, the ruffian cried, "I will see you dead first!"

I knew his mighty strength, but I also knew my own agility and skill.

Crow said again, "Tis a bag of gold I found in the cabin, and if you hold your jaw I shall ge ye a third."

"Never shall I be dishonest," I said, after some deliberation, looking pale, I daresay, but perfectly calm.

Let the reader imagine the scene in a bell forty feet under water; it would take at least twenty minutes to pull it up. A fierce fight, perhaps a deadly one, might be finished by then. Suspicion might be hushed; the body could be flung to the ravenous sharks with which we sometimes had to combat with our sharp pointed crowbars; but our frightful, gloomy appearance might have been enough to terrify the inhabitants of the deep.

We stood eyeing each other for some time; he for attack, I for resistance. I offered to pull the alarm-bell, but he clutched it from me. I attempted nothing farther.

After a few minutes' pause he said, "Will you take shares?"

"No!" was the firm answer.

"Perhaps it is not large enough?"

"All of it is too small."

"You won't give in?" he said.

I expected something and prepared myself.

"Never!" I replied, at length.

"Then to death!" he yelled, springing at me.

Quick as thought I caught his elevated arm, poised in the air, for a stab. I made a lunge at him, for my blood was roused at this fiendish attempt on my life. He perried it, but it caught him on the shoulder; however, he clutched my wrist, and there we were scowling in each other's face, the fight turned from his bloodless lips, and his passion-wrought face intimidated me more than his bloodthirsty strokes.

At least he made a forcible effort to free his arm, but I held it with all the strength of desperation. Amid oaths and curses he struggled. Sometimes she was quiet, and the only sound was the hurried panting of our excited chests. At last I wrenched my hand from his, and stabbed him in the hand. His knife fell, but with a curse that rings yet in my ears, he threw himself at me and grasped my body and arm in his gigantic clasp. I seized him by the throat. With the hug of a bear he tried to break my back; his strength seemed almost superhuman, but shifting off the bars of wood by a riggle we plunged into the sea beneath. Down, down we sank! No effort was made to lose the hold of either. Tighter and tighter we gripped, till we fell on to the coral reef. Death itself seemed to me a trifle. Passion and hate seemed but the consummation of my heart. My strength was that of Hercules, under the influence of this demoniacal conflict. But want of air stilled our efforts. As the fires began to flash before my eyes, and the disc of unconsciousness to creep over me, I released my hold; Crow also loosened his. I know little about this part, but being an excellent swimmer I struck out with all my force. The water whizzed by me. I was stifling, choking, dying. When I reached the surface, with a gasp of air I recovered, and was enabled to shriek, "Help, help!" when I fainted away. As a dream, floated before me—men, ropes, boat, and rescue.

I awoke; but the pain and dizziness and confusion in my head defy all description. After a few hours I could rise, but still I was feeble. I inquired for Crow; he was in a delirium. They told me, when the bell was brought, he lay on the bars as dead, grasping the gold bag with both his hands. They also told me that they but rescued me from a shark hovering near the schooner.

Next day we set sail, and arrived not long after in New York. Two hundred pounds was my fee, but the master gave me fifty more for my honest resistance. Crow was still bad in his head. They put him into a hospital. I called three months after, and he had gone to the back woods of the far west.

DEATH OF M. SAINTE-BEUVE.

The literary world of France has lost one of its most celebrated men by the death of M. Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve. He was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 23, 1804. When fourteen years of age he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study at the College Charlemagne. On leaving that institution he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of outdoor surgeon to the Hospital St. Louis. The repugnance he felt for his profession was described in the preface to the "Poésies de Joseph Delorme." The appearance of the "Odes and Ballads" of Victor Hugo decided his future course. He resigned his position as surgeon, and devoted himself heart and soul to poetry and literature. After having been presented to Victor Hugo, he allied himself with De Musset and others in the *Cenacle*, which was extinguished during the revolution of 1830, when M. Sainte-Beuve joined the staff of the *Globe*, the avowed organ of the Simonian sect. After an interval he began to contribute to the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, in which he resumed the series of literary portraits commenced in the *Revue de Paris*. Not long after he joined the *National*, then under the management of Armand Carrel. In 1837 he visited Switzerland, and resolved to write a history of Port Royal. In 1840 he accepted an office in the Mazarin library, and in 1845 he was elected a member of the Academy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he attached himself to the *Constitutionnel*, and in the columns of that journal appeared the charming budget of literary conversations entitled "Causeries de Lundi," which formed a continuation of the "Portraits" now collected in a series of volumes. Soon after the *coup d'etat* of 1851, when he had begun to write for the *Moniteur*, he was appointed Professor of Latin Poetry in the College of France. The insubordination exhibited by the students at his first lecture compelled him to resign that office. In 1857 he was elected to a similar chair in the Normal School. Before the departure of the Emperor for Algeria, in 1865, his Majesty paid a graceful tribute to the genius of the poet and critic by elevating him to the dignity of a senator. In 1865 he became a member of the committee of five chosen by the French Academy to superintend the publication of a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language." He was the author of several works, amongst which may be enumerated "Tableau Historique et Critique de la Poésie Française," and "Du Théâtre Français au XVI. Siècle," published in 1828, "Les Consolations," in 1830, "Volupté," in 1834 and "Histoire de Port Royal," in 1840-1860.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 15.

THE BRIDGWATER ELECTION COMMISSION.

MR. KINGLAKE EXAMINED.

The Commissioners—Mr. Price, Q.C., Mr. C. Anstey, and Mr. C. E. Coleridge, with Mr. F. H. Purcell, the secretary—continued the inquiry on Oct. 14.

There was considerable excitement in consequence of it being known that Mr. Kinglake would appear. There was a burst of applause when he entered the hall.

Mr. Kinglake having been called into the witness-box, the Chairman addressed him, stating that, after very grave and serious consideration, they had determined to examine him, and not to leave him, as they had Mr. Vanderbyl and others, to the consideration of the Attorney-General. If his examination was clear and to their satisfaction he would have his certificate; but they should like to know why their secretary's letter withdrawing the permission originally given to him to go abroad before his examination, had been allowed to remain unanswered, giving rise to many rumours on the subject.

The witness replied that after receiving the original permission he immediately left home for the Crimea, giving instructions that no letters should be forwarded; but subsequently his sister-in-law, seeing the postmark on the letter, opened it, and sent a copy to him at Constantinople, where he was on his return home on the 4th of this month. He immediately started for this country, and made one of the most rapid journeys ever accomplished in order to be present in court. The witness proceeded:—I first communicated with Mr. Bates in 1852, when I practised at the Chancery bar, relative to my coming here. He never received any remuneration from me. I knew somewhat rudely that there had been corruption, but there had been a wish to have one-and-one returned. Benjamin Lovibond favoured that arrangement for Colonel Tynte. Old Mr. Richard Smith was on the other side. It was supposed that my election would have been secured if there had not been another Liberal candidate, Lord Henley, who had been brought by an association; he was in favour of the ballot. Tynte coalesced with Lord Henley. I was the first in the field. I was opposed to B. Lovibond, but Henry Lovibond, Reed, and Looden were my agents: nothing was said about money. It was not a real contest. There was no pressure to spend money. The one-and-one principle held good. I was not at that time brought into friendly communication with B. Lovibond, as we were antagonistic. I canvassed for myself only. That election cost me £500. I was defeated. I paid it immediately. The lawyers had nothing. I spent nothing in charities, &c. When the election of 1857 was approaching the Liberal party decided that neither I nor Lord Henley should be candidates. I had not said anything about expending money. There was some division in the body, and it was determined I should be the candidate. Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Sully were the friends of Lord Henley, but after the determination Lord Henley's friends came over to me. We canvassed separately from Colonel Tynte. My agents were the same. I had a majority of about 60. I spent at the election £158 to the election auditor, and £200 for bringing up voters, many of them being captains of vessels. I don't think there were charities paid. I had not an idea that Colonel Tynte was bribing, as I understood it was a pure election. There was nothing said about any proportion of expenses being borne by Colonel Tynte and myself. There was another sum of £100 to Henry Lovibond, so that the whole expense was £458. I had no further demand made upon me. Because a subscriber to many of the charities paid no subscription for me. I had no application for loans by persons who had supported me within the dates of the two elections. I still support the infirmary. I should not have subscribed if it had not been for my being a member. In 1859 I think there was a greater cordiality with the Tynte party. There was no arrangement about the patronage of Government. In 1859 Mr. Padwick and Mr. Westropp came. There was no request for money. I was impressed with the hope that money would not be spent on the Conservative side. Mr. Bates was still my manager. I was not in communication with Colonel Tynte at that election. My published expenses were £245 8s. 6d. Lovibond had £100 afterwards. About three months afterwards my brother became aware that there were other demands. He generally was the medium, and I understood the amount expended by Bates was £1,125 11s., of which I was informed by my brother-in-law, Kinglake. I gradually came to know about it; my brother paid it; and I have no doubt it was spent illegally. The whole expense was £1,444. A petition was spoken of against my return, and one was presented in June, 1859, which was withdrawn. I instructed a Parliamentary agent to inquire as to the solvency of the sureties. There appeared to have been some discussion as to allegations in it. On the polling-day I heard there was something wrong. I had no knowledge of any single act of corruption, nor such as would have induced me not to oppose the petition. I should have resisted it. It would have been a matter of proof whether I should have been unseated. I don't know whether Mr. Bates could have gone into the witness-box. There never was a compromise. I did not take any steps to inquire whether my agents had compromised me. The petitions are all in a common form. I gave no instructions to defend my seat, because the proceedings had not gone far enough. Sir Frederick Slade was the counsel, and I gathered from him that I need not trouble myself much about it. I had no local attorney in the matter. The summons required me to produce all papers, &c.; but they are in London, and I did not pass through on my way here.

The Commissioners said they should have to adjourn to London, and they would therefore request Mr. Kinglake to deliver them to their secretary, and they would postpone this part of the examination—all papers relating to the elections, whether private or not. He might rely upon the honour and dignity of the Commissioners.

Witness continued:—The cost of the petition was about £20. I know nothing of what was spent by other parties relative to it. I can't say whether I was in the House the day the petition was withdrawn. Did not recollect Colonel Tynte saying in the House that everybody knew the petition was frivolous and vexatious. Subscribed as before. Had one request for a loan of £100 from Mr. Haviland, a doctor. Mr. Bates mentioned to me that that person was embarrassed and in need, and just it to me whether I would lend him that sum, and I did it on personal security. It never has been repaid. He had voted for me in 1859 and had proposed me at a former election. The highest amount I was called upon to pay between 1859 and 1865 was about £90 or £110 a year. I perhaps gave away besides £10 or £20 a year. I did not receive any application from any of my opponents. I obtained several nominations from the Government. Before 1865 I had communications as to a second candidate. I think the name of Sir John Shelley was first mentioned by myself. I had a conversation with him. I spoke candidly to him about former elections, but I expressed a hope that things would be altered. We always considered that if no money was spent by the Conservatives the Liberal candidate was safe. Our people were accustomed to make calculations that the Conservatives must spend a great deal. I had heard of balance men, and of lists being made out by the bribing men, as doubtful for and doubtful against. Sir John Shelley said he should not spend money. He was very resolute upon that. He came down under the impression that the election might be fought upon purity principles. Was not present; but had no doubt Sir John Shelley had obtained from Lovibond and others a pledge as men of honour that money should not be spent.

The Commissioners.—There can be no doubt that Sir John Shelley acted upon that.

The examination proceeded—Sir John Shelley was not returned. My expenses were about £472, and Sir John's were about the same. We canvassed together, and I was first candidate. B. Lovibond accompanied us. There was no distinction between us. If the petition had gone on, I think Lovibond would have acted as my solicitor.

Mr. Anstey read the evidence given by Mr. Kinglake on the petition in 1866, in which he stated that B. Lovibond and Bussell were not his agents in the election of 1865. Were not those questions put to you to show whether there was agency?

The witness.—I understood the Committee decided that they were not.

Mr. Anstey said the witness had stated before the Committee that B. Lovibond did not canvass with him.

The witness stated that he was not aware the petition was dismissed on that ground. He never considered that the petition was against his seat. There was no proof of any single corrupt act, but only corrupt conversation. It was very difficult to prove a promise.

The Chairman.—We have proof that there was treating to a great extent at that election, and that a great amount was paid. Mr. Nicholls has offered to give Mr. Vanderbyl a check for what he had. It is difficult after all this evidence to understand the decision.

The Witness.—It is quite new to me that there was any treating.

Mr. Anstey.—Bussell's name was put down as a witness, but he was not called, because he must have admitted different acts. You did not stand in a more favourable position than Sir J. Shelley.

The examination then proceeded. There was a petition against Mr. Westropp, but there was no subscription to pay the expenses of defending my own seat. The costs were not awarded me. The chairman when asked for costs, on the ground that the petition was frivolous and vexatious, said there was nothing frivolous at Bridgwater. I never understood that Bussell carefully abstained from being seen with us, although I knew he was my very active and busy partisan. I imagined him to be engaged in his business. There was no arrangement to that effect. It was not considered that it would be too dangerous for him to be seen with us. I think it was not done by management. I have an impression that Bussell was grand master of bribery.

Have you any doubt that they, if not yourself, contrived matters so as to prevent your being seen together?—It would never have been a prudent course to have adopted. If he had been an idle man, I should have suspected it, but I thought he was always engaged in his business.

Did you not know that he was the son of the man who defended some rioters and performed the blasphemous and indiscreet parody of the Church of England burial service over a coffin, and for these acts of good conduct had been appointed gaoler here, officer of the County Court, and to other public offices?—I never knew anything about his father. A tradesman engaged in business could not have time to canvass, but it would have been prudent to adopt the course you mention. I knew that "sugar" meant bribery money. I did not know that that emanated from Smith, the grocer, who had been a great supporter of mine. Other persons who also had business canvassed with us. I have heard it questioned whether a canvass was of any advantage, and it was determined not to do so, but some busy, active men objected to this. As a matter of fact it was difficult to get any one to canvass. Kliew Bussell was a briber in 1865. I lodged at Andrew Allan's. Treat lodged there in 1859 when William Knight was the occupier. My belief is that Benjamin Lovibond was formerly engaged in impure practices, but that he was extremely cautious, and I don't think he did so latterly. I think he pulled the strings. I did not decline the co-operation of this corrupt man. No one standing with Colonel Tynte did decline.

Then, what becomes of the purity professions of such men who had not the moral courage to refuse it and do their duty?—If B. Lovibond had determined to act purely as to the election of 1866 Mr. Bagehot refused to come forward the second time. H. Lovibond and Barham came to London to find a candidate. I met with some rebuffs. I did not urge on the contest, but I considered it my duty to facilitate their desires, and I introduced them to Sir William Drake. I knew nothing of Mr. Vanderbyl before. It may be worth while to observe that I lost the exclusive advantage of my agents by their being actively employed for Mr. Lewis. I never heard that he had paid my expenses or old debts. I was not privy to the debit in Nicholl's book being altered. Mr. Vanderbyl left a card for me at the club, but I did not see him till after the election. I heard him complain of the expense, and say he would not be humbugged. He said he had to pay a very large sum of money at the previous election. I have heard he spent £4,000. I did not know that Vanderbyl and Brogden were perfectly steeped in money matters. I did not direct a negotiation that Westropp and I should coalesce. I did not know that Vanderbyl and I would not have condescended to do so—it would have been gross treachery. I am not aware of any such thing having been stated. I did not ask any one to give me one vote and the other to Mr. Westropp. I have said, "supposing Mr. Gray should not go to the poll, will you do me the favour to give me only one vote?"—that is when the parties told me that they had promised Westropp and Gray. There were rumours that Mr. Gray would retire. Mr. Treeby was expected at one time to join Mr. Westropp, and I determined in that case that I would not stand, as I knew that there would be every reason to suppose that money would be spent on a large scale. I thought Mr. Westropp relied upon his own popularity. My brother was here from time to time, and was in communication with H. Lovibond, who was my head agent. Nothing about money was hinted to me; on the contrary, I was led to believe that no money was to be spent on the Conservatives.

The Chairman.—The evidence is directly to the contrary.

Witness.—Some busy person told me there was no money on the other side. There was no conversation with my brother about raising money.

Mr. Anstey.—You will positively say that none of the attorneys told you that from the moment Gray was announced money was to be spent? No one told me; no one seemed to know anything about Mr. Gray. I suppose it was a determined reticence on their part. Nothing was said about how much it would cost.

How much money had you prepared yourself to spend?—I was prepared to pay liberally legitimate expenses. I did not propose to pay limit—about £400 or £500

If any person had proposed to pay £1,500 for you?—I should have refused to avail myself of it.

Suppose you knew that your own brother?—I should have refused it as absurd. I was not aware until the 4th of this month of my brother having made any arrangement at the bank for the £500.

Is it your intention now that you are aware of its being advanced by the bank to repay them one farthing of that money?—I can't believe any one would do so.

But if you should be applied to?—I should exercise my judgment vicariously and submit it to a friend to say what should be done.

There is evidence that £500 was drawn out by word of mouth.—I understand that my brother went into the bank and asked if any one had drawn on the check, and, being told it had not been drawn upon, he had torn up the check.

Of that we have our own opinion. But your agent, Mr. Lovibond, sent an order for the £500. Do you mean to say that you, as a man of honour, would be bound to repay the bribe-money, Sealy and Prior, if they should demand it of you; would you act according to your duty?—I should wish to put it in the hands of a friend to advise.

Unfortunately it is the money of the depositors, who may, perhaps, abhor this horrible proceeding. If your friend advised you to pay your share of this money among criminals you are bound to pay, what should you do?—I should leave it to a friend. For several weeks I had urged upon Henry Lovibond to put an end to these proceedings and to adopt a separate action. It was found that that would be impossible, and if there was a separation Lovibond informed me that, with the approval of Barham, they would not act. I did not hear of meetings on the Saturday and Sunday, one approving of Vanderbyl's intention not to spend money, and of a deputation afterwards waiting upon him and being met with the humiliating response, "Gentlemen, it is useless my going any further, and I don't be guilty of such hypocrisy." Our public speeches were always friendly. I was surprised to find that Westropp and Vanderbyl had thought of throwing me overboard. I never knew of letters having been written substituting Taunton and Bridgwater. I was informed by my brother-in-law Kinglake, of my brother's interference, or of any negotiation about the seat. In my canvass I never heard of money being expended or wanted; nothing of the sort was said to me. The polling was very adverse up to the middle of the day—12 o'clock. I left the town by the 1-32 train. I was not aware of the majority of last decision—100 in an hour. Before that, when the numbers were rapidly going against us, Vanderbyl said, "Don't you think we ought to show ourselves?" I thought not, as I expected a great change. About half-past 11 my brother came in, very pale, and told me that Lovibond said the election was lost. I was very much shocked, and I could hardly accept it. Lovibond said any intention to retrieve it by corruption would be madness. I said, "Are both seats gone?" He said they were, and I said, "Then I have nothing to do but to make my bow." I said, "Do you think it would be becoming in me to remain to the end?" He said people were all very angry and indignant, and it seemed to me that I should be made the medium of crimination, and I asked about the train, and I proposed to go by the 1-32 train, and I now declare that I firmly believed that the election was lost, and I should have prevented any few votes coming. I believed that from that moment I had ceased to be a candidate. I went to the railway hotel and wrote my parting address.

The Chairman.—You might have said let it be known to the town.

The witness—I gave it to Mr. Bates, and it was shown to everyone. I did not explain it to Mr. Vanderbyl that I was going away. I was not out of Allan's house from 9 until I got into the fly. I was accompanied by my brother-in-law before he could be conveyed to the train. I arrived at Paddington before 12 and a quarter to 1. I asked him to go and bring me some money, as I found I had not any. I know now that my brother went to the bank at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Anstey—It is plain that your brother went to the bank after you had made up your mind to leave the town.

The witness—Yes, it was so; my brother did not tell me of any other reason for going to the bank or for any other transaction but for a sum of £10 for me. My impression is that we drove off for the railway a quarter before 1. There were long conversations at the railway, and the preparation of the address before the train started. No one then present could have doubted my great despair.

You did not go through the form of revoking the authority you had given to Lovibond, leaving him, of whose antecedents you were well aware, to continue to act for you?—I did not, certainly. I knew nothing of money having been applied for.

Was not your shutting yourself up in the morning a fact that reasonable minds might suppose something from?—I did not shut myself up from any one.

It was known to Vanderbyl and to your agents, and yet no one enlightened your mind?—Voters felt that they could not approach a candidate.

Who, then, was the buffer, or the man with a white wand to keep them off, Lovibond or Barham?—I am not aware of any one being so appointed.

This secrecy has brought Lovibond perhaps to ruin and disgrace, and Sealey, and Prior, and almost every one. Can you throw any light upon these special facts?—I considered that the authority had ceased.

You had given the authority, and Lovibond could have pledged your credit unless you revoked it. I have felt a most wicked concealment has been practised upon us by those who ought to have known better. What light can you throw on that which will relieve my mind from its present conviction?—I believe the rally was not brought about by any corrupt means, but by despair of getting anything.

Do you believe that anything but money would have brought about that rally?—Yes, I do; the despair of not getting anything.

A witness has said that it was not fair to bleed from one lung, and your sponsor, who has promised and vowed in your name, has said that you were prepared with money. Was it a violent breach of duty to you that Lovibond acted as he did, or was it a consideration of his miserable duty to a party?—I can't say.

Mr. Anstey—It was notorious that Lovibond had not kept his pledge, and yet you took him to your heart of hearts.

The witness continued.—After the election had terminated in my favour I came from London and saw Mr. James Sully, who told me he could congratulate me, for no money had been spent; that the working men had rallied, and that the election had been gained by them. I was received with a great ovation. I gathered from Mr. Lovibond's manner that the election had not been so very pure. That disenchanted me from the impression that Sully's statement had produced. In a day or two I heard Palmer had denounced an offer of Bussell to bribe. A petition was then threatened, and Lovibond talked of the misery and ruin that would fall upon professional men. I gathered that there had been corrupt practices, and I said I should wish to avoid that by all sacrifices, and I wished to avoid the petition. My brother was in the habit of managing money matters for me. He is a man of considerable property. I never heard an insinuation that he was not opulent until it was mentioned by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

The Chairman said—The Commissioners were justified in so putting it because there had been evidence that your brother had not been able to raise £1,500 upon his personal security.

The examination was adjourned till the following day.

FORMOSA OVER THE WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The taste for instructive drama which Mr. Boucicault has endeavoured to promote at Drurylane appears to have prompted a manager over the water to enter the field of enterprise from which the author of *London Assurance* has reaped so much honour and profit. "If," writes your contemporary the *Era*, "if the West-end has its *Formosa*; or, *The Railroad to Ruin*, why should not the Surrey side have its *Harlot's Progress, the Real Road to Ruin*?" On reading this sentence I determined to go and see in what manner the Surrey side was to receive its lesson in the new school of theatrical morality; and I beg to present you with a few of the impressions made on me on the occasion. The first thing that I was struck with was a bill on the outside of the house referring to the personal traits of the lady in whom the interest of the grand piece of the night was to centre. Mr. Boucicault, if I remember rightly, puts his *Formosa* out of sight, out of the programme even, until she bursts upon the spectators with the effect of a glorious surprise. His rival, however, chooses to do otherwise. A woodcut of his heroine adorns the pillars of the theatre, so that the patrons of the establishment get a foretaste of what is in store for them. I arrived at the scene early, it being useful for my purpose to observe the materials of which the audience was composed. The pit was thickly sown with what I should venture to term the raw materials of an audience; babies. They had come with their mothers, and were so constantly absorbed in a business of their own that they paid no attention whatever to the proceedings on the stage. These, in truth, were stirring enough for the two hours that preceded the great drama. The robberies, the rescues, and the fighting that went on seemed to me to involve the plots in the most delightful confusion; but I have a distinct recollection of one act closing with half the characters having the heads of the other half in Chancery, while the curtain fell and rose again at the cheers of the audience, to exhibit to us the same pugilistic encounter I have known their sisters of the West End to do; and after this it was settled ourselves down to enjoy what we all really came to look at. By this time it was half-price, and the gallery resembled the stand of a Derby race-course. It is said that there is something touching in the unanimous munching of sheep by forty feeding like one. Sir, you should have heard the cracking of nuts at the Victoria Theatre, varied with the flop and the gurgle of the ginger-beer from stone jars. At length the curtain rose upon the first scene of *The Harlot's Progress, the Real Road to Ruin*. The play is also called, *The Life of a Woman: or, the Curate's Daughter*. The letter-press, as it might be called, was simply intended to lead up to a series of tableaux constructed after the manner of Hogarth's designs. From the programme something more might be expected, but the author, although introducing us to Brother Needham and her customers, avoided everything but the suggestions of impropriety, which are as necessary to *The Curate's Daughter* as for *Formosa*. Even the libertine Colonel Charters (or Chartres) was carefully restrained within the bounds of mere pictorial wickedness. The harlot herself, however, was really as good as a sermon. At the very height of her prosperity she could boast of nothing like the Fulham villa. We might easily have had her represented with gorgeous and enticing surroundings; but no, when enjoying the protection of a rich Jew she is condemned to breakfast upon willow-pattern plates. It was curious enough to observe the figures, as it were, of Hogarth's engravings walking about until such time as they could, by a series of rather clumsy excuses, beget together like the sets of disjointed blocks in a toy. Occasionally, more by accident than intention, a peculiar combination would arise for an instant, in which a consciousness of the almost brutal satire of the great painter flashed upon a sort of vivid shock on the spectator. In the famous House of Correction scene both actors and actresses of *The Curate's Daughter* at first sight gave little promise of realising the plan of the situation. A lot of idiotic staggery and fun with a bottle, the inexhaustible bottle of the Surrey playwright, out of which he draws such very diluted humour, was kept up for a wearisome quarter of an hour, when all at once the gaoler with his whip gave a true Hogarthian appearance to the picture, and the aspect of the den was wonderfully in keeping with the idea of the tableau. But the interludes were mostly composed of dreary business, in which one could only be exercised in guessing how the adapter would answer the riddle he was making of the original story. Still his endeavours were praiseworthy. All through the drama there is a sincerely honest desire to illustrate the idea of Hogarth. Now, sir, for this I think we should be thankful. Nothing could be simpler than for the author to follow the line struck out for him by Mr. Boucicault, leaving Hogarth, with his old-fashioned morality, in the lurch. But at the Surrey side of the water there can be no dramatic compromise with wickedness. I am sure I saw at least ten villains shot dead by the police during the evening, and well I knew that if a woman stooped to folly in this place, she would be left to die for certain. And when the curtain dropped on the closing scene of the *Progress* I honestly confess that I was impressed with the notion that the constructor of the drama was more definite and successful as a teacher of morals than Mr. Boucicault. We have had enough of *Formosa* as a question for debate, and I have only recurred to it on the special ground of the entertainment of which that play appears to have suggested the production. The audience at the Victoria seemed to appreciate and understand thoroughly the moral conclusion of *The Curate's Daughter*. Save the leading of nuts which was as constant as the flutter of fans in the stalls of Drury-lane, the points were listened to with close attention and sympathy. The only approach to a deviation from a straight purpose in the entire proceedings was shown in the illustrated placard on the outside, which represented a young and Cornish Formosian young lady, but on the stage we had the thing Hogarth meant us to gaze at. I don't think, however, that *The Curate's Daughter* will have a great run at the Victoria, or that it will be necessary to secure box seats a month in advance there in the manner that is the habit with judges from the line we have seen, the Surrey-siders are fond of variety and gunpowder. Now the allowance of the latter ingredient of pleasure is limited in *The Curate's Daughter*. When it does come too it is strong, because I have heard a gentleman of the press confined with a pistol to one another, "Harvey to threaten me, and I'll blow you to the devil;" but the artistic necessities of the drama, or tragedy, do not permit many incidents of this exciting kind. Yet the patrons of the Victoria wanted their *Formosa*, and the manager has kept them in the fashion; he has, however, contrived that while the people shall be as good as their betters in this respect, they shall not be the worse for it in any other; and here I think he has solved a problem which Mr. Boucicault has only complicated, for reasons best known to himself.—I am, &c.,

CORNELIUS.

Not so bad as he Thought.—An old man, whose sight was defective, and who had to use glasses, was reading a newspaper on the train between Wheeling, Va., and Washington, a few days ago. When the cars reached the first tunnel the quick disappearance of the light caused him to look up. Taking off his spectacles and wiping them, he replaced them, and again tried to read. Perceiving that all was still dark, he dropped both paper and spectacles, exclaiming in a loud voice, "My God, I'm blind, I'm blind!" This aroused the passengers, and it was a long time before he could be convinced that it was only a tunnel coming again to the light he thanked God fervently for his sight.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Mr. Moncreiff's Farewell to his Constituency.—The following farewell address is being issued by Lord Justice-Clerk Moncreiff:—"To the Members of the General Councils of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Gentlemen,—Having received from the Crown intimation of my appointment as Lord Justice-Clerk, I have now to render back to you, with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, the trust to which at last election you committed to me as your representative. In thus terminating what has been a comparatively long period of political life, allow me to assure you that nothing in the course of it has been so gratifying to me as the honour you then conferred on me and the manner in which you have since sustained me. I feel that I repay you nothing so much in leaving it as that I must cease to hold the distinguished position in which you then placed me. It would violate the accustomed limits which my present position prescribes were I, on taking leave of you, to enter on any of the public questions which, as your representative, I have had to consider during the last session. Whatever fruit they may have borne, I am conscious that earnestness and labour have not been wanting on my part in the discharge of your choice; and while I rely on your construing past efforts in a friendly spirit, and appreciating justly the obstacles which may have impeded them, I am sustained by the belief that they have not been wholly unavailing for the interests which you sent me to Parliament to maintain. With the deepest and most grateful sense of kindness and confidence on your part, for which I can frame no adequate acknowledgment, and the most earnest desire for the prosperity of the great institutions committed to your care, I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, J. Moncreiff.—Edinburgh, Oct. 9, 1869."

Goldsmiths' Work.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 35, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

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